PALMER MOTOR CYCLE
CORD COVERS AND TUBES
JUST RECEIVED.
Send for full particulars.
WELLINGTON CYCLISTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

Palmer Cycle Covers Rs. at 7/0
Buccaneer Covers at 5/0
Palmer Tubes at .. 3/8
and Buccaneer Tubes Rs. 2-12 each.
WELLINGTONS SUPPLY SAME
BOMBAY & POONA.

VOL. IV. NO. 178 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons
1st Aug.	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
" "	Mandala	8000	....	....
15th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
30th "	Kashmir	9000	....	....
27th "	Salsette	6000	Kaiser-i-Hind	11500
3rd Sept.	Caledonia	9000	....	....
10th "	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
17th "	Khyber	9000	....	....
24th "	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000
1st Oct.	Nagoya	7000	....	....
8th "	Karmala	9000	....	....
15th "	Khiva	9000	....	....
22nd "	Arabia	8000	....	....
29th "	Nellore	7000	....	....

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
28th July	Malta	7000	Hashgar	9000
24th Aug.	Sardinia	7000	Arabia	8000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamer.	Destination
31st July	Lunga	Karachi direct
5th Aug.	Karod	East & South African ports, Seychelles and Lamu.
8th "	Pundua	Karachi and P Gulf extra.

For later on arrival of English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS
AND
SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.
MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.
Head Office: Barbhi Mohalla, Post No. 3.
BOMBAY.
Telegraphs: "GOODWILL" Telephone No. 2709.
BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.
Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).
AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

THE
TEXAS COMPANY
Incorporated in Texas (U. S. A.)
Petroleum and its Products.
KING'S BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The following high grade brands of Kerosene Oil imported in cases packed in America are ready for delivery :—

BRANDS		RATE.
Southern Star	150°	Rs. 7-9-2 per case
Unicorn	125°	Rs. 6-9-2 per case

Deliveries will be made free of charge to all buyers in Bombay.

For further particulars apply to
MR. ALLIMAHOMED FAZULBHOY.
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
JOINT SERVICE
SAILINGS, 1916.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris	A & C	9000		1st Aug.
City of Marseilles	A & C	8250		17th Aug.

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of Athens	A&C	5594	12th Sept.
*City of Paris	A&C	9000	2nd Oct.
City of York	A&C	7834	10th Oct.
City of Cairo	A&C	7700	10th Nov.

*Calling at Marseilles.

Fares.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
Marseilles	Rs. 555	Rs 883	Rs 420	Rs. 630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	720
Liverpool	600	90	452	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	942	—	712

Special rates by B Class steamers on application.
Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.
A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
All the above steamers are fitted with WIRELESS.
For passage and full particulars apply to:—
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Bombay:—Messrs. E Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Taingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
J. D. SMART,
Agent.
Churchgate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Penang Maru	S. Kushibiki	5280	13th July	27th July
Yebosiri Maru	S. Kishimoto	4098	23rd July	3rd Aug.
Totomi Maru	M. Fujio	3412	2nd Aug.	13th Aug.
Moyoshi Maru	M. Tanizenchi	3773	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.
Bombay Maru	Y. Kobayashi	4625	15th Aug.	26th Aug.
YamagataMaru	C. Hori	3700	16th Aug.	26th Aug

For Freight apply to—
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN,
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 278,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Malay Maru	4515	S. Nemoto	13th July	27th July
Saigon Maru	4359	Y. Yamamoto	28th July	5th Aug.
Inaba Maru	3939	D. Ogawa	29th July	7th Aug.
Java Maru	4499	S. Yanagi	8th Aug	19th Aug.
Indo Maru	5311	K. Tashiro	22nd Aug.	31st Aug.

For Freight apply to
M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA'S
THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.
Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes.
Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.
FELICE CORNAGLIA
CONFECTIONER
BOMBAY & POONA.
Telegrams "Cornaglia". Telephone No. 42.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON.	STRAITS & MALAY STATES	CHINA & JAPAN
Bombay.	Singapore.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Penang.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Malacca.	Canton.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpur.	Foochow.
Delhi.	Ipoh.	Hankow.
Amritsar.	Klang.	Peking.
Rangoon.	Seremban.	Tientsin
Tavoy.	Taiping.	Yokohama.
Colombo.		Kobe.

JAVA & SUMATRA.	INDO-CHINA.	PHILIPPINES	SIAM.
Batavia	Saigon.	Manila.	Bangkok.
Sourabaya.	Haiphong.	Cebu.	Puket.
Medan.		Iloilo.	

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.
The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER, Agent.
Esplande Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £550,000
HEAD OFFICE.
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur.
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

KAMINIA OIL is a food to your hair rendering it soft and silky. Use it and feel. A

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
Established 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,400,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalny)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Pengtien (Mukden)	Sydney
Harbin	Nagasaki	(Australia)
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tiehling
Honolulu	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsingtau
Los Angles		Tsinanfu
Liaoyang		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
M. SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at one anna throughout India at the following stations:—
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MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
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NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya.
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POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SUKKUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—The Japanese Stores.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
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NOTICE

*** **The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list**

When you are in the market for Kaminia Oil, see that you get KAMINIA OIL and no other. B

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO
ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RY LISTS.
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1235.
Residence Tele. No. 696
BONA FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY THE 30TH JULY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.),
AUCTION SALE OF SPECIALLY ORDERED SELECTED RICH FIRST CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY THE WELKNOWN MAKERS, MESSRS. DEVJI CANJI AHMED DEVJI AND OTHERS, RICH VELVET LINED DRAWING ROOM COMPLETE SUITES OF SOFAS AND CHAIRS, HANDSOME ARTISTIC HALL AND SILVER CABINETS, BED ROOM SUITES OF SOLID ALMIRAHS, SOLID IRON FRAMED GRAND COTTAGE PIANO, VERY RICH HISTORICAL PICTURES, ETC., ETC.
On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the first floor of "Sunny House," opposite the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel the specially ordered selected rich household furniture by the wellknown makers Messrs Devji Canji, Ahmed Devji and others consisting of dining tables, dining chairs, teak and blackwood full size mirrored sideboards and dinnerwaggons, lovely chesterfield sofas, rich velvet lined drawing room complete suites of sofas and chairs, very rich handsome artistic hall and silver cabinets, rich writing tables, office chairs, revolving book cases, mirrored hatstands low and easy chairs, glass door bookcases rich teapoys, partition screens, English palm stands, bed room selected solid double and single almirahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chests of drawers, dressing and washing tables, music Canterbury, iron double and single beds solid iron framed grand cottage piano, very rich historical pictures, carpets, glass porcelain and platelware, cooking utensils, etc., etc., the property of Mrs. M. A. Scott (deceased) including that of other gentlemen.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CLUBS, BILLIARD SALOONS AND PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.
On FRIDAY, the 4th August, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the ground floor of the "Holland House," Colaba Causeway, all the furniture, billiard tables, etc., of the Bombay Amateur Club consisting of 2 full size billiard tables by the well known billiard makers, Messrs. M. K. Bux and Co. in perfectly good condition with balls, cues, marking boards, benches and other accessories also one M. C. and B. P Patent Fire-proof Safe fitted with Lords invincible powder-proof lock, office writing table and chairs, open-worked teakwood large glass screen, easy chair, gas brackets, marble and wooden topped teapoys, liquor cupboards, Ansonia office clock, notice board, etc., etc.
Property on view.
MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th July, 1916.

MESSRS K. A. READYMONEY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
Opp.: Bank of Bombay
WEEKLY SALE.
Messrs. K. A. READYMONEY & Co., will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at their auction room at Green Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay household furniture such as almirahs, writting tables, office chairs drawing room suits of sofas and chairs, easy chairs, curzon chairs, low chairs, marble tables, dressing and washing tables teapoys, quite new iron safes, jewellery, such as diamonds and emerald rings, pearl bangles, rifles, hudajdy and one lot wall clocks, timepieces wrist watches of gold and silver, alarm watches, etc
K. A. READYMONEY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th July, 1916.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balance over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.
HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

WANTED," "TO LET" AND "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount be prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.

may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED

WANTED—SENIOR COMPOSITORS for Advt. Dept. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle." 1060

WANTED a Professor of Philosophy.—Apply by letter immediately with testimonials to PRINCIPAL, St. Paul's College, Calcutta. 1032

WANTED.—A SURVEYOR and DRAFTSMAN with knowledge of English. Apply CROMPTON'S Bombay, Ltd., Apollo Street 4771

WANTED.—From September 1st a good Goanese or Eurasian Pianist—a double-handed man preferred. Apply stating qualifications and pay expected to:—
THE MUSICAL DIRECTOR,
Kapurthala State. 4768

WANTED—An active man (Hindu preferred) for The Children's Refuge to act as AGENT, to attend Police Courts, and to bring in beggar children to the Refuge. Salary Rs. 35. Apply to Box No 997, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4774

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER for a limited Company. Practical man need apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

WANTED—Second-hand ENCYCLOPAEDIA of "Forms and Precedents." Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

WANTED a medium-powered Motor Cycle must be of well-known make and recent pattern. With or without S. C. Moderate price.—F. C. BAKER, I.P., Aligarh. 1083

WANTED.—CANVASSERS and TRAVELLING AGENTS for the Charntar's Amrit Bindu. Apply for terms to:—The MANAGER, Amrit Bindu Office, Nadiad. 4741

WANTED—A MOTOR FITTER, who can open and repair all pattern Cars. Salary Rs. 50 per month. A Hindu preferred. Apply to
DEWAN DATIA,
4723 Bundelkhand

WANTED.—PUPILS for Kindergarten class.
Apply to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE—Wanted immediately for Abadan, six junior Assistant SUPERVISORS with knowledge of ship construction work. Salary Rs. 300 per mensem with free accommodation and rations. Applicants must be of active habits and used to handling Indian labour. Apply to THE DIRECTOR of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay. 4748.

WANTED—For the Government Engineering School, Nagpur, an Assistant to teach up to the Sub-Overseer stage in all Civil Engineering subjects, with special qualifications in Surveying, Drawing, and Estimating, and experience in teaching. Preference will be given to a practical man. Salary, Rs. 100—10—150 per mensem.
Applications, with recent testimonials, should reach the undersigned before July 25th.
M. OWEN,
1080 Principal.

THE HINDU COLLEGE, DELHI—APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of the Principal of the College. The applicant must be a distinguished M.A., or M.Sc., and should state full qualifications and also the subjects he may lecture on. Salary Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 according to qualifications.
Only experienced men need apply.
Applications should reach the undersigned by 31st July 1916. The selected applicant will have to join on the 7th October 1916.
SHIV NARAIN, B.A., LL.B.,
Pleader Chief Court, Delhi,
Secretary Managing Committee,
1081 Hindu College, Delhi.

FOR SALE

2 REVOLVERS BRAND NEW to be sold at the BUCKET Mfg. Co., Apollo Street (opposite Lipton). 4769

FOR SALE.—HOSIERY MACHINERY of the Lucky Woollen and Cotton Hosiery Factory at Parel Bhoiwada Cross Road, in working order. Machinery can be viewed from 3 to 5 p.m. (S.T.). 4677

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—GODOWNS in the Improvement Trust Board's Chawls at New Chinch Bunder Road. The godowns are commodious and constructed of re-inforced Concrete. They are available for letting from 1st September 1916. Also ROOMS IN TRUST HOUSES on the Nowroji Hill Estate are available for immediate letting. For further particulars please apply to:—
The LAND MANAGER,
Bombay Improvement Trust.
4770

TO BE LET—Deolali—CAMP VIEW, Nasik Road. For rent, etc., apply Mr. CAMA, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1090

TO BE LET—For office or residence 1st, 3rd and Top Floor, Green Street. Apply BATLIBOI & Co., 49, Forbes Street. 4747.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 706

NOTICES.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME AT SANDHURST ROAD (EAST.)

SCHEME FOR POLICE ACCOMMODATION WITHIN THE AREA COMPRISED IN THE UMARKHADI SECTION OF MUNICIPAL WARD B.

SCHEME NO. 39.

PURSUANT to Sections 27(1) and 39 of the above Act, Notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have, under the provisions of Section 38 of the said Act made a Police Accommodation Scheme.

The limits of the area comprised therein (such area being estimated to contain 2,773 square yards or thereabouts) are as follows:—

(a) On or towards the North-East by Imamwada Road,
(b) On or towards the East by Memonwada Road,
(c) On or towards the South by Sandhurst Road,
(d) On or towards the West partly by land proposed to be laid out as a service passage and partly by land belonging to the Board.

The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay is the place where particulars of the said Scheme and a map (plan No. 167 dated 14th July, 1916) of the area comprised therein may be seen at all reasonable hours.

No land is proposed to be acquired by the said Trustees for the purpose of the said Scheme.

Dated this 22nd day of July, 1916.
J. P. ORR,
4766 Chairman of the Board.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1882,
and
In the MATTER OF THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK Ltd. (In Liquidation.)
MATUBHAI GOVANBHAI DOCTOR and MAGANLAL GOVANBHAI DOCTOR ..... Petitioners.

BY an Order of this Hon. High Court dated the 26th day of July 1916 John Sanders Slator Esqr., was on his return from leave re-appointed the Official Liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank Ltd., (in liquidation) in the place and stead of Bhaishankar Nanabhai Esqr., who was appointed to act for him during his temporary absence from Bombay on leave.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Attorneys for Petitioners.
Dated this 26th day of July, 1916. 4772

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

TO POLICY-HOLDERS, AGENTS AND ALL CONCERNED.

IS hereby given that Mr. E. F. Halliwell having resigned his appointment as Resident Secretary at Bombay and severed his connection with the Company, the Management have decided for the better working of the Company and to facilitate the transaction of business and avoid unnecessary delays to themselves assume from 1st August 1916, direct control from the Head Office in Calcutta of the business, agents and territories hitherto controlled by the Bombay Office.

All Policy-holders and Agents should therefore in future communicate direct with the Managing Agents at the undernoted address.

Policy-holders presently paying their premiums to Local Agents may continue to do so until further notice or they may remit to the Calcutta Office direct as they may prefer.

By order of the Board,
MARTIN & Co.,
Managing Agents.
6 and 7, Clive Street,
Calcutta, 10th July, 1916. 4701

NOTICE.

Re: The BROACH INDUSTRIAL COTTON SPG. & WG. CO., LTD. (In Liquidation).

THE Liquidators of the abovenamed Company which is being voluntarily wound up under the supervision of the Court invite Schemes for the working of the Mill. All necessary information will be furnished on application to the Liquidators' Attorneys at their Office Albert Buildings, Fort. The Schemes should be sent in not later than 5th August, 1916.

Dated this 22nd day of July, 1916.
BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Liquidators' Attorneys.
4736

NOTICES.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF SUMMER AND WINTER CLOTHING MATERIAL DURING THE YEAR 1916-17.

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed 'Tenders for Summer and Winter Clothing Material,' are invited and will be received by the Agent in his Office at Lahore (Post Office, Naulakha) up to 13 hours on TUESDAY, the 22nd August, 1916, at which date, time, and place they will be opened in the presence of any Tenderers who wish to be present. The Cloths will require to be delivered at Moghalpura Store Depot (Lahore), but may be consigned from Out-stations in accordance with the terms noted in the form of Tender.

The following are the items required:—

COTTON MATERIALS.

Cloth, Drill, Blue 27in. wide ...	1,20,000 yds
Cloth, Drill, Khaki 27in. wide ...	30,000 yds
Cloth Cotton Blue for Menials Puggrees, 24in. wide in lengths of 8, 3/4 yards	1,80,000 yds

WOOLLEN MATERIALS.

Cloth Grey Blanketting	15,000 yds

2. All material must be of genuine country manufacture, and Tenderers must state on their Tenders at what Mills in India, the material will be made or other source of supply.

3. Forms of Tender, with full particulars, can be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, by whom a charge of Rs. 5 will be made for each copy required.

4. Samples of the various items tendered, legibly marked, with the name and address of the Tenderers, should be delivered free of all charges at the Office of the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore not later than 12 noon on Thursday the 10th of August 1916.

5. Earnest Money as prescribed in the form of Tender, must be remitted in Cash or Currency Notes, to the Chief Cashier N. W. Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, with a covering letter stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with the Tender for 'Summer and Winter Clothing Material', and his receipt is to be attached to the form of Tender. Currency Notes of the value of Rs. 500 of other than Lahore Circle, will not be accepted.

6. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for Earnest Money, will not be considered.

7. The Agent holds himself at liberty to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items in the same Tender, and does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any Tender.

The acceptance or rejection of the Tender will not be notified till about a month from date of the opening of Tenders.

By order,
D. E. KEATINGE,
Chief Storekeeper,
N. W. Railway.
Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore dated 20th July 1916. 4767

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given in pursuance of Section 217 of the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913 that a general meeting of the shareholders of PARMANAND HIRALAL & Co., Ltd., (in voluntary liquidation) will be held at its registered office situated at 19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 8th September, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator and also of determining by extraordinary resolution the manner in which the books of accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed.

DHIRAJLAL P. SHROFF,
Liquidator of Parmanand Hiralal & Co., Ltd.
Bombay, 24th July 1916. 4773

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

AN HOUR AND A HALF WITH POPULAR CINEMA STARS.

ELLA HALL
in
"CHRISTMAS MEMORIES."

Not realising his responsibilities a man drove his wife away by his careless city ways. On Christmas morning he hears a Church Choir singing and sees his mistake. He goes to the woods and wins his wife's forgiveness

HENRY KRAUSS
in
"WHERE GENIUS FAILS."

An inventor marries a woman who does not love him. She goes away to another man. She eventually returns but it is too late; her callousness has broken her husband's heart.

"THE UNDERWORLD."

A story of intense thrill, woven round a man's plot to prevent his wife from visiting undesirable slums.

SPECIALLY SELECTED MUSIC.

Prices: Re. 1-8. Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. Box seats Rs. 2.

ONE OF NEXT WEEK'S FILM STARS IS MISS JANE GAIL, THE HEROINE OF "THE PRISONER OF ZENDA" IN A SPLENDID DRAMATIC PART.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE THE HOUSE OF BIG ATTRACTIONS.

TO-DAY HALF PRICE MATINEE AT 6-30 P.M.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-45 P.M.

LAST FEW NIGHTS!

WOLSLEY CHARLES COMPANY

"THE SCAMPS" Presented by M. E. BANDMAN.

IN CONJUNCTION WITH BANDMAN VARIETIES.

BRULL AND HEMSLEY	HARRY GREY
In their new burlesque "Fun in a Music Shop."	Australia's Little Tich The Inimitable Comedian.

Prices at 6-30 Rs. 3 to 4 ans. At 9-45 Rs. 5 to 8 ans.
Plan at ROSE & Co.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD TO-NIGHT TEL. No. 1271

A Romantic Drama in Six Parts.

CAPTAIN ALVAREZ

A STORY OF ADVENTURE AND ROMANCE.

Showing how a brave American took a conspicuous part in the Argentine Revolution.

THRILLING! EXCITING! FASCINATING!

Such wealth of dramatic and thrilling incident as this film produces is unusual.

SEE THE HERO

Swimming ashore from a ship miles away;
Breaking in an unrideable horse;
Escaping from amid a troop of cavalry;
Riding hell for leather over most difficult country;
Galloping across a swaying plank bridge spanning a deep gorge.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

A large stock of Films for sale at very low rates.
Good opportunity for film renters. Apply Manager.

SKATING RINK

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.

SATURDAY, 29th July, 1916.

INVITATION DANCE

from 9-30 p.m.

Tickets can be had at the Rink or at
SOUNDY & Co.,
Piano Tuners and Repairers.
23, Churchgate Street.

SINCE my business is ADVERTISING, I am taking my own medicine by advertising myself.

I do not intend to boast about myself, but I do want to tell you what I think I can do.

There are many clever men in the field. I know I have the keenest competition to meet but that will not prevent me from getting my share of the business.

I feel so sure of being able to help some business men to do a greater business by adopting the style of advertising I believe in, that I will be willing to take a modest fee, as I am certain you would not like, in fairness to me, that I should render this service absolutely free of charge.

R. V. KAIKINI.
3, Medows, Street, Bombay.

THE TONIC OF TONICS
Prof. JAMES'
ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS.

Build up, Brace up, Tone up, Wake up: get ready for the coming monsoon days. Banish from the system the weariness and lassitude left over from summer. Restore the rundown condition, strengthen the blood, increase the appetite, build up old or young, as the need may be. The most marvellous remedy on the face of the earth, for invalids, convalescents, for weak ladies and busy, active adults.

Rs. 2-0-0 for a bottle of 40 Pearls.
Annas 4 for a trial package for 2 days' use.
Get a bottle to-day.

BUILD UP BRACE UP TONE UP WAKE UP

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.
No. 155 (Dept. C), Jooma Musjid, Market, BOMBAY.

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 26.

The rainfall has been rather more than yesterday but slightly less than usual especially in North-west India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, east United Provinces, south Hyderabad, local in Upper Burma, Madras Deccan, Chota Nagpur, the Central Provinces, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, south-east Madras. A few falls also occurred in west United Provinces and Gujarat.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy two inches, Moulmein one and a half; Cherrapunji four; Sibsagar two; Dhubri and Silchar one and a half; Dibrugarh and Narayanganj three; Jalpaiguri five; Chittagong two; Sambalpur one, Bareilly three; Baharaich two, Rajkot, Khandwa and Pachmarhi one, Karwar four, Marmgoa three, Mangalore two, Raichur, Hyerabad, Deccan, Madura, Bellary and Ootacamund one.

Forecast:—No great change

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 26th July 1916.	Total since June 1st 1916.	June 1st to July 26th. 1915.	1914.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.00	37.85	463	39.32
Fort [St. George's Hospital] ..	0.00	41.96	44.	42.84
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital] .	0.00	41.49	45.	44.08
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.00	43.50	51.	47.34

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 25th July 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m., 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.[illegible] inch.
Temperature of Air	80 deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80
Dew Point	79
Relative humidity of Air	0.8.
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	8.
Maximum temperature of Air	88.
Minimum do.	80.
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SS
Movement of Wind do. do.	97
Fall of Rain	0.00
Total fall during month	14.30
Do, do, year	37.96
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 26th July	0.00

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still	Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still
	July	h. m.	ft. in.		July	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	26	m 9 49	26 10	Wed.	26	m 2 14	13
		8 51a	23 9			3 45a	21
Thur.	27	m 10 27	26 5	Thur.	27	m 3 2	17
		9 48a	24 1			4 28a	20
Fri.	28	m 11 0	26 11	Fri.	28	m 3 46	17
		10 32a	24 8			5 8a	19
Sat	29	m 11 30	27 5	Sat	29	m 4 27	16
		11 11a	25 3			5 34a	19
Sun.	30	m 11 58	27 9	Sun.	30	m 5 5	16
		11 47a	25 9			6 3a	18
Mon.	31			Mon.	31	m 5 40	16
		0 25a	28 0			6 30a	18
Tues.	Aug. 1	m 0 21	26 2	Tues.	1	m 6 13	16
		0 51a	28 0			6 56a	17

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July.	Sunrise		Sunset	
" 26 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 14m.	"	7h. 17m.
" 27 (Thursday)	"	6h. 14m.	"	7h. 16m.
" 28 (Friday)	"	6h 14m.	"	7h. 16m.
" 29 (Saturday)	"	6h 15m	"	7h. 16m.
" 30 (Sunday)	"	6h. 15m.	"	7h. 15m.
" 31 (Monday)	"	6h. 15m.	"	7h. 15m.
Aug. 1st (Tuesday)	"	6h. 16m.	"	7h. 14m.

CHANGES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	31st July	ed.	5h. 25.0	p.m.
Full Moon	"	8th.	10h. 10.0	a.m.
Last Quarter	"	22d.	6h. 3.0	a.m.
New Moon	"	30d.	7h. 45.4	a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 26th July 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the north and the east Punjab and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the south-east Punjab. Day temperature is in excess at Hissar and Delhi; night temperature is above the average at Multan and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri records 0.47in. of rain and Cawnpore 0.13in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity and nights temperature are nearly normal. Day temperature is in excess at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual in Rajputana. Day temperature is generally above the average.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot records 1.11in. of rain, Surat 0.30in. and Indore 0.92in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in large excess in Cutch, north Gujarat and Central India West; night temperature is also above the average at Deesa and Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 0.40in., Khandwa 0.92in., Amraoti 0.12in., Nagpur 0.22in., Chanda 0.75in. and Raipur 0.11in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south Konkan; Mormugao has had 2.62in. and Karwar 3.82in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad; Poona has had 0.14in., Sholapur 0.38in., Bijapur 0.10in., Nizamabad 0.36in. and Hyderabad 1.20in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the south Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is above the average in Hyderabad and at Belgaum; night temperature is in excess at Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast to the south of Ratnagiri, the south Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad, Mysore and the Central Provinces and local in the United Provinces, Gujarat and Kathiawar. Karwar reports a heavy fall of 3.82in. Some thunderstorms occurred in the Punjab and Rajputana but no rain has been reported.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Konkan, Malabar, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and local in the Central Provinces and Central India West. Some showers are probable in Gujarat and south-east Madras. A few falls may occur in Rajputana and possibly in lower Sind and the south-east Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 26th of July 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	92.2	87.4	91	..	0	0
Jask (21st July)	90.6	89.0	91	..	0	—0.09
Do. (th July)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (25th July)	94.5	85.3	82	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	106.5	89.6	67	..	0.69	—1.35
Rawalpindi	95.5	72.1	69	..	10.38	1.74
Lahore	97.8	84.5	56	..	15.90	10 51
Hissar	103.4	84.0	47	..	3.93	..
Ambala	92.7	77.5	84	..	14.70	5.01
Delhi	97.2	81.6	64	..	7.56	—2.49
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	100.4	82.5	76	..	10.40	—9.16
Mainpuri	98.8	76.1	87	0.47	18.63	7.51
Jhansi	92.6	76.2	78	..	15.90	9.42
Cawnpore	99.2	76.7	82	0.13	22.51	9.22
Allahabad	98.9	79.6	76	..	30.96	16.22
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	109.1	93.2	68	..	0	—1.04
Karachi	99.8	85.2	83	..	6.02	2.62
Ajmer	96.4	73.4	58	..	7.52	—0.59
Jaipore	99.0	70.0	61	..	5.36	—3.13
Kotah	102.2	80.4	68	..	13.04	1.94
Mount Abu	80.8	69.2	87	..	9.00	—14.70
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	97.8	80.1	74	..	3.04	—4.58
Dwarka	96.8	82.6	76	..	2.39	—5.03
Veraval	88.8	81.5	76	..	3.80	—5.79
Rajkot	96.6	74.0	83	1.11	6.60	—5.48
Bhavnagar Para	95.0	79.0	84	..	7.47	—1.16
Surat	90.7	76.9	94	0.30	14.17	—0.30
Ahmedabad	96.8	80.0	76	..	7.90	—7.13
Deesa	103.2	82.9	70	..	3.27	—6.69
Neemuch	97.7	78.8	70	..	13.00	2.21
Indore	94.4	70.3	76	..	10.31	2.23
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	93.8	75.3	81	0.40	19.49	—8.44
Saugor	89.6	74.4	78	0.04	10.56	—8.42
Hoshangabad	93.0	76.8	75	..	14.87	—4.27
Amraoti	96.0	76.0	68	0.92	14.37	1.41
Akola	95.7	75.7	81	0.08	10.48	2.95
Amraoti	95.8	74.1	80	0.12	15.04	0.29
Nagpur	91.2	72.4	83	0.22	22.23	1.23
Chanda	93.2	74.0	90	0.75	15.75	—3.03
Raipur	90.0	70.6	89	0.11	19.01	—1.99
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.1	81.2	85	..	37.85	—2.36
Ratnagiri	89.7	78.1	91	0.04	94.49	4.88
Mormugao	89.2	74.3	95	2.62	70.54	13.08
Karwar	88.4	75.0	92	3.82	69.59	—3.09
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.7	75.8	86	..	9.71	0.98
Ahmednagar	91.1	72.0	84	..	14.07	6.12
Poona	88.8	68.6	90	0.14	8.24	—2.53
Sholapur	90.0	72.6	90	0.38	14.61	5.91
Bijapur	89.1	72.1	92	0.10	8.61	3.84
Belgaum	85.8	68.3	88	..	11.40	—10.26
Aurangabad	89.2	74.0	86	..	15.40	7.60
Nizamabad (Indi)	90.0	74.0	84	0.36	10.42	—2.91
Hyderabad	94.1	70.8	85	1.20	9.90	2.56
MALABAR AND CUTCH—						
Mangalore	84.3	73.7	90	2.47	76.15	—0.13
Calicut	86.0	74.1	93	0.35	90.23	—5.67
Cochin	89.1	74.0	89	0.35	94.69	—3.39
Colombo	84.5	74.0	93	0.84	20.12	6.18
MADRAS (EAST COAST, MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	91.1	76.6	86	..	22.21	12.86
Bellary	92.4	75.1	81	1.15	9.11	5.60
Cuddapah	97.0	74.4	70	..	10.00	3.78
Madras	93.4	77.9	79	..	6.31	1.07
Bangalore	84.4	67.0	84	0.10	12.41	6.17
Coimbatore	87.0	71.8	86	0.22	4.84	2.09
Trichinopoly	90.1	73.1	83	..	11.20	9.28
Negapatam	89.2	75.7	94	0.0	0 56	3 71

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 26th July 1916 was 29.826 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the barometer has to be increased or decreased by .001 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the barometer either mercurial or aneroid for height of the barometer cistern above sea level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with observatory barometer reading given.

Digitized by Financial Assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 25th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
" " " on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
" " Imports	9,000
Mid. Americans	8.05+8
Egyptian F. G. F.	11.80+5
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Augt. 13.04+12 / Oct. 13.26+21
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Augt. 13.01+22 / Oct. 13.09+23

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 25th.

Total Imports	8,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.
July	7.88
July-Aug.	7.90
Aug.-Sept.	7.87
Sept.-Oct.	7.85
Oct.-Nov.	7.84
Nov.-Dec.	7.80
Dec.-Jan.	7.80
Jan.-Feb.	7.79
Feb.-Mar.	7.79
Mar.-Apl.	7.78
Apl.-May	7.78
May-June	7.78
June-July	7.77

Prices opened 5 points up on previous close.

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 25th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.
July	7.93+15
July-Aug.	7.97+12
Aug.-Sept.	7.95+13
Sept.-Oct.	7.93+13
Oct.-Nov.	7.93+14
Nov.-Dec.	7.90+14
Dec.-Jan.	7.88+13
Jan.-Feb.	7.87+13
Feb.-March	7.87+13
March-April	7.87+14
April-May	7.86+13
May-June	7.86+13
June-July	7.85+13

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, July 25th.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	11.64+6
November	11.34+8
January	10.97+8

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 25th.

M. G. Bengal Good	6.95
" " Fully Good	6.10
" " Fine	6.25
" No. 1 Oomra Good	6.60
" " " Fine	6.90
" Broach Good	6.75 +5
" " Fully Good	7.90
" " Fine	8.05
" Scinde Good	6.00
" " Fully Good	6.15
" " Fine	6.30

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, July 25th.

Tone of Cloth:—Increased inquiry with scattered Indian Sales.

Yarns:—Hardening with more inquiry.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 24th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	11,000
" to Continent	26,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	4·75·55
Sight Documentary Draft	63¼

New York, July 25th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	
Futures at New York Augt.	13.04+3
" October	13.18+5
Spot Cotton at New York	13.20+5
" at New Orleans	13.13+13
Futures at New Orleans Augt.	12.89+2
" October	13.00+5

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 25th.

Bar Silver Spot	29 15/16—3/16

Closing Tone of Silver—Larger offerings Dull.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent. since 13th instant.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5½
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 13/16 Unchgd.
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6¼ Unchgd.
" " " 6 "	6¼ Unchgd.
Interest day to day loans	4½ Unchgd.
" 7 day market loans	4½ Unchgd.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 26.

The market to-day opened with new Broach at Rs. 304/5 and advanced on bazaar buying to Rs. 306½. From this point a reaction set in and the rate declined Rs. 3.

A certain amount of business was put through in new Akolas and there was some enquiry for September Akolas.

Ready cotton was in fair demand.

We quote:—

Sept., Akola	277
Jany., Akola	280
Jan., F. G. Bengal	239
April, Good Broach	303½

Messrs. PATEL BRO'S. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growth.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	..	..	304/5	Apr. 1917.
M. G. Bengals	251	240	..	Jan.
M. G. Bengals	235	..	..	Sept. 1916.
M. G. Sind Punjab	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandesh	265/6	..	..	Jan. 1917
M. G. Wardha Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaon	280	..	..	Jan. 1917.
Do.	278	..	..	Sept. 1916.
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati	..	..	..	..
H. G. Westerns	..	..	319	A./S. 1916.
M. G. "	..	..	324	"
H. G. Bhagalcote	..	..	..	..
H. G. Compta	..	..	342	A./S. 1916.
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	318	"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 26th July, 1916.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	..	239	..	25th Jan. 1917
	..	..	..	..	..
	243	231	219	..	Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	..	250	..	..	25th Jan. 1917
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	225	215	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	254	240	..	Ready
	..	263	251	..	25th Jan. 1917
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	252	..	Ready
see (M.G.)	..	..	263	..	Ready
Asdkhwan (M.G.)	..	306	..	..	Ready
R.B.G.	..	296	..	..	Ready
	..	271	263	..	Ready
Wacla-Kghm.	..	275	..	..	Sept.
Karanja (M.G.)	..	279	..	..	25th Jan. 1917
	..	..	..	..	..

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

Oomrawatee Descriptions (M.G.)	268	260	..	Ready
	280	..	..	25th Jan. 1917
Dhamangaum-Poolgaum (M.G.)	272	264	..	Ready
	282	..	..	25th Jan. 1917
Yeotmal (M.G.)	274	266	..	Ready
	284	..	..	25th Jan. 1917
Nagpore-Kamptl (M.G.)	280	272	..	Ready
	286	..	..	25th Jan. 1917
Wardha-H'ghat (M.G.)	281	273	..	Ready
	288	..	..	25th Jan. 1917
Broach (M.G.)	281	273	..	Ready
	..	..	302	25th April 1917
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	240	Ready & Sept.
Mathia (M.G.)	252	238	..	Ready
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	322	Ready & Sept.
Sawgd.-Dharwar	..	..	318	Ready & Sept.
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	323	Ready & Sept.
" (H.G.)	..	..	318	Ready & Sept.
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	338	Ready & Sept.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seed, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 25th July 1916:—

Cotton	4,182 Bales.
Wheat	37,331 cwts.
Linseed	49,374 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	644 "
Ginjellyseed	1,551 "
Groundnuts	6,087 "
Castorseed	5,365 "
Rice	2,468 "
Myrabollams	1,214 "
Cottonseed	6,239 "
Mowraseed	39 "
Gram	3,599 "
Joowar	7,730 "
Barley	6,199 "

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-16d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 3-32d. Sept.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 7-16d. to 1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do. Forward	1s. 4 7-16d. Aug.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 11-16d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	194¼.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	150½.
Do. Shanghai	207.
Do. Yokohama	154¾.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, 26th July—4 p.m.

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	3 0 0	5 15 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-80	3 0 0	5 14 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangia	3 0 0	5 15 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 10 0	6 15 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 6 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 3 0	7 9 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 13 0	9 3 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	8 8 0	8 13 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	45 0 0	....
" Gajar 75-25	44 0 0	....
" Black	38 0 0	....
" Gajar 50-50	43 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	7 3 0	7 8 0
Groundnuts	45 8 0	....
Mowraseed	4 2 0	4 6 0
Jawa	34 0 0	5 1 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May	6 3 6
Linseed May	9 12 6
Wheat August-Sept.	6 2 3
Linseed September	9 8 6
Rapeseed April-May	7 5 0
Java Aug.-Sept.	5 2 3

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 26.

The Cotton Mill share market opened with a steady tone but before close the rates recorded a further rise.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares stood in strong demand and owing to short covering a rise of about Rs. 30 was registered during the course of the day.

In Mill shares for August delivery Davids stood steady at Rs. 470.

Fazulbhai were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 550 to Rs. 562½, Standards from Rs. 1,357/8 to Rs. 1,388, Madhavji from Rs. 1,515 to Rs. 1,535 and Central India from Rs. 2,300 to Rs. 2,315.

Currimbhai improved to Rs. 270, Indore Malwas to Rs. 330, Crescent to Rs. 140 and Indian Bleachings to Rs. 182½.

Business in Tata Mill ordinary shares was done at Rs. 450 and Rs. 460. Textile improved to Rs. 1,315 and Century to Rs. 240.

Swans were placed at Rs. 255 and Finlays at Rs. 265.

Kasturchands stood unchanged at Rs. 990.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 272½

Tata Hydro ordinary shares were placed between Rs. 1,370 and Rs. 1,380.

Shivrajpoor changed hands in lots at the prices varying from Rs. 33½ to Rs. 30½.

Central India Mining shares changed hand at Rs. 34½.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares stood steady at Rs. 17½. Deferreds were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 750 to Rs. 780.

Katni ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 148¾ for cash.

Eastern Bank shares improved to Rs. 57

Globe Mill shares were in request at Rs. 81.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was recorded in the vicinity of Rs. 75.

4 per cent Conversion Loan stood at Rs. 91 and Conversion Warrants were quoted at Rs. 10¾.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC CONGESTION CONFERENCE.

NAMES OF DELEGATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 26.

Including representatives from the various Railways concerned, it is expected there will be some sixty delegates present at Wednesday's meeting of the Railway Traffic Congestion Conference. Sir George Barnes presides and Sir Robert Gillan, President of the Railway Board, Sir Thomas Holland and Mr. Low will be present. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce will be represented by Hon. Mr. Wardlaw Milne, Mr. S. J. Gillum, Mr. N. B. Saklatwala and Mr. Pearce; the Indian Merchants' Chamber by Mr. J. K. Mehta; the Upper India Chamber of Commerce by Mr. J. S. Ryan; Madras, Karachi, National Chamber (Calcutta) and other bodies will also be represented but the names of the delegates have not been sent.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table, Butter, High Cream and Milk. 663

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 22nd July 1916.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(Incorporated in England.)

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 22nd July, 1916.		
G. I. P. Rly.	17,25,000	3,17,13,359
A. D. C. Rly.	48,300	9,70,997
B. K. Rly.	5,000	89,448
C. B. Rly.	7,000	1,54,533
Total	17,86,400	3,29,38,667
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 22nd July, 1915.		
G. I. P. Rly.	12,40,178	2,55,26,454
A. D. C. Rly.	49,854	8,16,691
B. K. Rly.	9,123	36,732
C. B. Rly.	4,916	80,929
Total	13,96,101	2,64,79,716
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. Rly.	+4,54,822	+61,91,905
A. D. C. Rly.	+2,946	+1,53,696
B. K. Rly.	—123	+32,716
C. B. Rly.	+2,084	+73,804

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 2nd July, 1916.	10,500	1,90,000
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 22nd July, 1915.	4,989	1,00,179
Increase or Decrease	+5,511	+89,821

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 22nd July, 1916	1,600	32,765
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 22nd July, 1915	1,422	27,425
Increase or Decrease	+178	+5,340

NOTE—Corrected with audited figures upto 31st May 1916.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO.'S WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. writing from London on June 29th say:—

GOLD.

For the fifth time in succession the external movements have been favourable to the Bank of England.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

June 23, £11,000 in bar gold.

June 28, £765,000 in bar gold.

A withdrawal was made as under:—

June 23, £5,000 in sovereigns for U. S. A.

During the week the net influx amounted to £771,000.

The Rhodesian gold output for May, 1916, amounted to £323,783, as compared with £318,898 in May 1915 and £339,386 in April 1916.

The attitude of neutral countries toward gold imports is curious and interesting. It is reported that Holland wished to purchase lumber from Sweden, and as Sweden would not take any gold, such purchase was found to be impracticable, as the two countries possessed more gold than they needed or cared to have. After prolonged negotiations, Sweden agreed to take a certain amount of gold, as a matter of grace, at a price 3 per cent lower than the ruling rate. The transaction was then completed and Holland received its lumber. Thus the extraordinary circumstances occurred of gold being accepted by a State institution only at a heavy discount compared with the currency of that country.

The National City Bank of New York remark in their interesting circular that the Norwegian kroner or the 22nd April had the proud position of having the monetary values of the entire globe under par with respect to its own value.

SILVER.

The cessation of China sales created a firm tone, and the price rose from 31d. quoted a week ago, to 31.9/16d., on the 24th inst. A healthy reaction carried it back to 31.3/8d. next day, but the inherent strength of the Market reasserted itself and the price again moved upwards, rising 1/8d. daily until to-day, when a fall of 3/16d. occurred to 31.7/16d.

After certain Indian Bazar operators had taken profits on resales during the early part of the period under review, the improved outlook of the Market encouraged other Indian dealers to make moderate purchases on speculative account. Thus a measure of competition with coinage orders arose and a more robust tone was the outcome.

The continued shrinkage of copper prices may cause some reduction in the silver output of the United States of America where the more valuable metal is mined merely as a by-product in ores, composed principally of other metals.

The last three Indian Currency Returns received by cable give details in lacs of Rupees as follows:—

	June 7.	June 15.	June 22.
Notes in circulation	6667	6787	6869
Reserve in silver coin and bullion	1938	2054	2130
Gold coin and bullion	1231	1235	1240
Gold in England	1192	1192	1192

The stock in Bombay consists of 4,700 bars, as compared with 5,100 bars last week.

No shipment was made from San Francisco to Hongkong, last week.

The stock in Shanghai on June 28th, 1916, was cabled as about 28,000,000 ounces in sycee and about 17,000,000 Mexican dollars.

Quotations for bar silver per oz., std.:—

June 23, 31 3/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

June 24, 31 9/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

June 26, 31 3/8 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

June 27, 31 1/2 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

June 28, 31 5/8 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

June 29 31 7/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average for the week, 31.448.

Bank Rate, 5 per cent.

Bar Gold per oz. std., 77/9.

French gold coin per oz., nominal.

U. S. A. gold coin per oz., nominal.

The quotation to-day for cash is 7/16d. above that fixed a week ago.

INDIAN PAPERMAKERS' ASSOCIATION.

MEETING WITH SIR GEORGE BARNES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 26.

Opportunity was taken at yesterday morning's meeting between Sir George Barnes and the Indian Papermakers' Association to discuss generally the position of the paper mills with regard to the supply of material and chemicals.

(Continued from Column 4.)

cases earthenware, 1 bale canvas, 14 bales 31 cases matting, 19 cases 35 crates lemonade glass bottles, 7 bags pepper, 15 bags nutmegs, 32 cases mace, 6 bundles tarpaulin, 4,600 cases pines, 262 bags betel nuts, 301 bags sago seeds, 80 cases 40 bundles gum Benjamin 1,265 bags sago flour, 17 cases bamboo sticks, 2 cases canned fruits, 11 cases umbrella furniture, 2,290 cases beer, 58 cases enamelware, 142 cases glass bangles, 3 cases glass beads, 250 bags starch, 19 cases bronze powder, 16 cases cycles and parts, 19 cases woollen yarn, 94 cases soap, 7 cases hair oil, 1,600 casks cement, 1,435 packages pine lumber, 3 cases mirrors, 2,573 pieces 598 bundles planks, 39 cases clocks, 200 drums red lead, 38 cases 94 crates glass bottles, 2,430 packages timber, 1,163 bundles rattan, 20 drums lubricating oil.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 26th.

Meteor	Remersen	Balik Papan July 7
Llandudno		Port Said

DEPARTURES.

July 26th.

Missowri	Tribe	Rangoon

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday:—

Penang Maru	Kushibiki	Kobe, etc.
Alavi	Wheeler	Mauritius

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	Kashmir	for	London
"	City of Marseilles	for	Liverpool, etc.
"	Llandudno	for	Do.

July 26.

S. S. Yetoroku Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Yetoroku Maru (Eastward bound) arrived at Tuticorin on the 25th instant.

S. S. Amagisan Maru:—The N. Y. K. Chartered steamer Amagisan Maru (Eastward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 24th instant.

S. S. Meteor:—The steamer Meteor, 2,576 tons, Captain J. Remmerseen, arrived in the harbour yesterday from Balik Papan, which port she had left on the 7th instant, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S. S. Llandudno:—The steamer Llandudno, 2,519 tons, arrived in the harbour yesterday from Port Said, with ballast.

S. S. Alavi:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Alavi, 2,324 tons, Captain H. Wheeler, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Mauritius, with a general cargo, 3 cabin and 8 deck passengers.

S. S. Penang Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Penang Maru, 3,261 tons, Captain S. Kushibiki, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Kobe, Moji, Osaka, Yokohama, with a general cargo.

Wednesday, 26th July, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Penang Maru	Kushibiki	N. Y. K.
C. & K. Clan Gordon	Walker	J. F. & Co
D. & E. Yeboshi Marn	Kushimoto	N. Y. K.
F. Miguel de Larranaga		W. & A. G. & Co
G. Kiang Ping	Eddin	M. M. Shirazi.
H. Singaporean		J. M. & Co
N. Rotenfels	Taylor	W. & A. G. & Co
P. Llandudno		W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri		B. S. N. Co
Sabermati		
Mahanadi		
Bahadur		
Satranji		

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Malav Maru	Nemoto	O. S. K.
2 Karoa	Handcock	M. M. & Co
3 Newbrim	McGlaing	W. & A. G. & Co
4 Akbar	Courtney	T. M. & Co
6 Erinpura		M. M. & Co
7 Kowait	Wilson	T. M. & Co
8 Porto de Adalia	Aberto	Rubattino Line
9 Clan Lindsay		J. F. & Co
10 & 11 City of Marseilles	Dowse	K. N. & Co
12 & 13 Malta	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. & Co
14 Linga		M. M. & Co

H. D. D

Gallia	Capt. Sattar

ALEXANDRA DOCK

3 Mandala	Swanson	P. & O. S. N. Co
4 Olympia	Andrews	W. & A. G. & Co
6 Castalia		W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Meteor	W. & A. G. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baroda		M. M. & Co
Benvenue	Addison	W. & A. G. & Co
Firozi	Fernel	B. & P. S. N. Co
Flor-de-Diu	Aboo	Bhimi.
Kashmir	Irving	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Meteor	Remersen	W. & A. Graham Co
Llandudno		W. & A. Graham Co

EXPORTS.

July 26.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia (s) 1,940 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Bros.; 9,600 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.; 2,820 cwts. teelseed, Ralli Bros.; 2,001 cwts. groundnuts, M. B. Kaisha; 5,985 cwts. groundnuts, John Fachiri; 1,993 cwts. rapeseed, John Fachiri; 200 cwts. mustardseed, John Fachiri; 95 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell & Co.

Mandala (s) 4,000 cwts. groundnuts, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

Meguil de Larinaga (s) 299 cwts groundnuts, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 2,000 cwts. mowra seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 4,000 cwts. gingelly seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 239 bales cotton fly, K. Visram and Co.

Llandudao (s) 800 cwts. mustard seed, M. Soomjee.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia (s) 9 bales cotton yarn, Eastern Bank; 22 cases cotton yarn, Eastern Bank; 105 tons linseed oil cake, New Moffusal Co.; 42 bales cotton yarn, Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co.; 80 bales cotton yarn, Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mandala (s) 4 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein; 201 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 100 bales hemp, M. E. Oomregar & Co.; 60 cwts. gum kadaya, Ali Brothers; 40 casks Indian chutney, Framji Nowroji; 15 hdhs Indian chutney, Framji Nowroji; 50 cwts. black pepper, M. A. Kayum; 788 cwts. wet dates, S. S. Ranbin; 360 cwts. gum arabic, Khetsee & Co.; 96 tons linseed oil cakes, L. & F. Barraclough & Co.

City of Marseilles (s) 151 bales cotton waste, D. Mahaclenea and Co.; 1,500 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison & Co.

Meguil de Larinaga (s) 500 bales cotton fly, C. Peraj and Co.; 30 bales cotton waste, T. Damji; 9 bales cotton fly, K. Visram and Co.

Kashmir (s) 9,872 cwts. barley, Volkart Brothers; 18,000 cwts. linseed, Volkart Brothers; 1,050 cwts. myrabollams, Kallyandas Brothers.

FOR HULL OR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Llandudao (s) 1,750 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate.

FOR GENOA.

Porto de Adalia (s) 100 cwts. mustard seed, A. Durst.

FOR LEGHORN.

Porto de Adalia (s) 5,000 cwts. linseed, A. Durst.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta (s) 18 cwts. wheat flour, P. Govindji; 90 cases gold stones, M. Paloniee and Co.; 10 cwts. buffalo pickel, N. C. Bhesania and Co.; 114 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta (s) 50 cwts. gum Arabic, M. Said-Ahamed and Co.; 13 cwts. incense, M. Said-Ahamed and Co.; 60 cwts. cloves, A. C. Patel and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 700 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 1,200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 1,500 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 350 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.; 100 bales cotton, S. Nathoobhai and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 2,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 1,500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, Bombay Company; 200 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.

IMPORTS.

July 26.

S. S. Kiang Ping from Singapore, Agents M. M. Shirazee.—58,217 pieces planks and scantling, 200 cases pine apples

S. S. Yeboshi Maru from Kobe, Agents N. Y. Kaisha.—99 cases sulphuric acid, 204 drums bleaching powder, 120 cases sulphate of soda, 100 cases biscuits 750 bags sulphur, 40 bales 46 cases cotton yarn, 77 bales cow hair blankets, 227 cases camphor, 44 bales cotton shirting, 172 cases cotton goods, 267 bales cotton drill, 467 bales cotton sheeting, 171 cases silk yarn, 60 cases rubber goods, 59 cases perfumery, 1,017 cases porcelainware, 125 drums batching oil, 150 casks grease, 3 cases tyres, 3 cases spectacles, 6 cases muslin, 2 cases umbrellas, 380 cases milk, 143

(Continued in Column 3.)

"Touch" of a Typewriter

Misleading statements are often made regarding the "touch" of a typewriter. As a matter of fact, some operators demand more key resistance than others. The L. C. Smith & Bros. typewriter is so constructed that the tension can be adjusted to suit the operator and the "touch" can be adjusted as light as any operator desires, or it can be adjusted for those who prefer more resistance.

On account of the Ball Bearing mechanism, it will be found that the L. C. Smith & Bros typewriter can be operated with less effort and fatigue than other typewriters.

Exclusive Agents:—

The National Commercial Co.,

20, Tamarind Lane, Fort,

BOMBAY.

USE - - HELLER'S - PURE - - - FOOD- - - PRODUCTS

ROYAL-ZEST COCOA, guaranteed superior to any other cocoa now sold in India. Specially recommended for Puddings, Ice-cream, Cake-Icing, Fudge, &c., also as a general drink in place of Tea or Coffee. Ordinary Cocoa tastes plain and flat after ROYAL-ZEST COCOA has been used. Prices: 1oz. tins, Ans. 3½ each, ½lb. tins, Ans. 11 each, and ½lb. tins, Re. 1-4-0 each.

SNOW, a purely vegetable powder used for the purpose of making ICE-CREAM smoother and firmer without the use of eggs. It also prevents the formation of icy crystals in ice cream and increases the volume. Ice cream makers are highly enthusiastic over this product as its use tends to bring their ice cream into greater popularity. Three sizes: ½lb. As. 12; ½lb. Re. 1-7; 1lb. Rs. 2-12.

COMBINED COLOURING FLAVOURING **ESSENCES,** these are concentrated colouring and flavouring pastes, which impart to Ice Cream, Cakes, Puddings, Sweets, &c., the desired colour and at the same time the corresponding flavour. Lemon, Orange, Red Rose and Raspberry shades. 1 oz. bottles As. 10½ each; 2 oz. bottles Re. 1-4 each.

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

A QUESTION OF ADOPTION.

IMPORTANT QUESTION OF HINDU LAW.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

LAXMIPATIRAO SHRINIVAS *v.* VENKTESH TRIMAL DESHPANDE AND OTHERS.

This was a second appeal from the decree of Mr. T. D. Fry, District Judge of Dharwar who confirmed the decree of Mr. T. V. Kalsulkar, Subordinate Judge of Hubli.

The appeal involved an important question of Hindu Law relating to Dwyamushayan adoption.

The facts are these :—One Venkappa had four sons, Malgirappa, Konappa, Ramappa and Gurappa. These four brothers were divided many years ago. Ramappa, the third son of Venkappa, had a son Hanmappa and the fourth son Gurappa had two sons, one of whom was Kristapua. Kristappa had two sons Laxmappa and Hanmappa. This Hanmappa was adopted by Ramappa's son Honmappa. He (the adopted son of Hanmappa) had a son Shinappa and two daughters by his first wife Gangabai and one daughter by his second wife also named Gangabai. Laxmappa had to male issue and is said to have taken Shinappa in adoption in the year 1846. It is the adoption of Shinappa that is in dispute in this case. Laxmappa died in 1846 leaving a widow Laxmibai and the boy Shinappa. Hanmappa, the natural father of Shinappa, died in 1852 leaving a young widow Gangabai junior and three daughters. His first wife had pre-deceased him. The surviving widow Gangabai died in 1898. The plaintiff Trimal, who is a great-grandson of Konappa, filed the present suit in 1902 as a reversioner claiming Hanmappa's estate after Gangabai's death. He joined all the members of the four branches of the family of Venkappa, including Hanmappa's daughters and their sons, as defendants. The property in suit is watan property and the plaintiff claimed one-fifth share in the property, Hanmappa's daughters having no claim to it by virtue of Act V. of 1886. The plaintiff claimed his share on the ground that Hanmappa's natural son Shinappa being given in adoption to Laxmappa, Hanmappa had no lineal heirs to succeed to his property.

The first and second defendants are the sons of Shinappa and are in wrongful possession of Hanmappa's property after the death of Gangabai in 1898. The second defendant did not appear. The first defendant contended among other things that Shinappa's adoption by Laxmappa in 1846 was in the Dwyamushayan form and therefore did not lose his rights in his natural family and secondly that they had been in adverse possession of the property since 1852.

The trial Court found that Laxmappa adopted Shinappa in 1846 in the simple form and not in the Dwyamushayan form, and that the plaintiff's claim was not time-barred. Accordingly a decree was passed awarding one-fifth share each to the plaintiff and the other defendants entitled to the same with mesne profits and costs.

On appeal by the first defndant to the District Court, the decree of the trial Court was affirmed. The first defendant thereupon preferred a second appeal.

APPELLANT'S CONTENTIONS.

Mr. Jaykar on behalf of the appellant, urged firstly that the adoption of Shinappa must be presumed to have been in the Dwyamushayan form according to Hindu Law, unless a stipulation that it was to be in the simple form, was alleged and proved by the plaintiff; secondly, that apart from the presumption, the documentary evidence established the fact that Shinappa was the Dwyamushayan son of Laxmappa and Hanmappa; and thirdly, that the plaintiff's claim was barred on account of the property having been in adverse possession of Shinappa and the first and second defendants since 1852. As regards the first contention, counsel urged that the adoption of Hanmappa did not obliterate the natural ties between him and his brother Laxmappa, that except for purposes of inheritance Laxmappa and Hanmappa remained uterine brothers (*ekajata*), and that under Hindu Law the adoption of the only son of Hanmappa would be presumed to be under the Dwyamushayan form. Reliance was placed on Manu's text, which ran as follows: —"If among several brothers of the whole blood, one have a son born Manu pronounces them all fathers of the male issue by means of that issue." Counsel also relied on Mayne's Hindu Law, section 145, Sircar's Hindu Law and Tagore Lectures on adoption.

Mr. Coyaji for the plaintiffs-respondents, urged that on Hanmappa's adoption into the third branch, he ceased to be the brother of Laxmappa except for purposes of Mamaji, that there was no presumption in Hindu Law that the adoption of an only son of a brother was in the Dwyamushayan form, that the double relationship could only be established by an express stipulation at the time of adoption to the effect that the son should belong to both the adoptive and natural father; that the cause of action arose for the plaintiff in 1898, that Shinappa and his sons were not in adverse possession as the lower Court had found and that the suit was not time-barred.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments on either side for four days, accepted the contentions of the respondents and dismissed the appeal with costs. Mr. Justice Shah in the course of his elaborate judgment, observed that the texts in Vyavahara Mayukha, Dattaka Mimansa and Dattaka Chandrika established that in the Dwyamushayan form of adoption a stipulation that the son should belong to both the adopting and natural fathers was necessary, that Hanmappa on adoption became a divided cousin of his natural brother Laxmappa, that the presumption even if it existed as was urged by the appellant would not apply to the present case, that the first and second defendants were not in adverse possession and that assuming they weree, their adverse possession against Gangabai would not affect the title of the reversioners, whose cause of action accrued in 1898 under article 141 of the Limitation Act.

Mr. Jaykar with Mr. Nilkant Atmaram, appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Coyaji with Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar appeared for the plaintiffs-respondents.

Mr. Y. N. Nadkarni, appeared for defendants 7, 9 and 10.

Mr. K. H. Kelkar, appeared for defendants 11, 12 and 13.

A MONEY LENDER CHARGED WITH CHEATING.

ACQUITTED ON APPEAL.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

DHULIA KUPPA MARWADI *v.* CHIMABAI MAHADU KHANDU.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. The accused was charged and convicted of cheating one Chimabai in respect of two currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each and was sentenced under section 406, Indian Penal Code, for six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default to further six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The case for the prosecution is as follows:—On the 16th of December, 1909, the complainant Chimabai and her co-widow executed a mortgage in the office of Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram in favour of the accused Dhulia Kuppa for Rs. 16,000. The consideration was a balance of old accounts plus a sum of Rs. 2,000 which was paid to her by two currency notes of Rs. 1,000 each. On the way down the staircase as she was leaving the office the accused took the notes from her on pretext of exchanging them for notes of small value saying it would be difficult for her to cash them. Two or three days later she went to the accused for the money but he put her off. She made several demands but she never got the money. Finally, the accused denied having taken the two notes. Thereupon she lodged the complaint with the police against the accused. The police after making inquiries referred her to a Civil Court. Accordingly she went to the High Court. The suit was referred to the Commissioner to take accounts. Before the Commissioner she claimed Rs. 2,000 but the claim was disallowed. On the matter coming in the Court she took exception to the item of Rs. 2,000 but Mr. Justice McLeod confirmed the Commissioner's decision on the 15th of December, 1915. Up to that time she was not aware of the existence of the document which is exhibited as A in the case. Tukaram had not mentioned it to her as she was on bad terms with him. But after that Tukaram gave her the document. On the strength of this document exhibit A, she instructed Messrs. Jehangir, Mehta and Somji to apply for a review of Mr. Justice McLeod's decision. This was done and Mr. Jutstice McLeod allowed her claim for Rs. 2,000, holding that exhibit A was a genuine document after taking evidence. On the 10th of April, 1916, information was filed before the Third Presidency Magistrate charging the accused under section 406, Indian Penal Code.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He denied that he ever took back the two notes of Rs. 1,000 each from the complainant and alleged that exhibit A was fabricated.

The Magistrate observed that the evidence before him clearly established the case for the prosecution. No attempt whatever had been made to establish that exhibit A was a forged document.

Mr. Justice Batchelor in delivering judgment of the Court briefly set out the facts and circumstances which led to the present criminal proceedings and said that their Lordships were concerned only with the question whether the conviction of the present appellant could be established satisfactorily. That question depended on the answer to the other question, whether the appellant took back Rs. 2,000 from the complainant shortly after the execution of the mortgage. If he did the conviction must be confirmed. But he denied. The burden of proving it was on the prosecution. The prosecution sought to discharge it by the oral evidence of the complainant Chimabai, the witness Tukaram and Ex. A. Unfortunately for the prosecution, it was not possible to sustain conviction by referring to the deposition of Chimabai for her testimony could not suffice to displace the denial of the appellant. She had associated herself with Tukaram and his document Ex. A. It appeared to his Lordship that the Magistrate was substantially right when he said that the case turned on the genuineness of Ex. A. His Lordship was of opinion that the conviction was unsustainable because Ex. A. was a suspicious document which owed its origin to Tukaram. His Lordship thought that it was not necessary for him to labour on the evidence of Tukaram, for the Government Pleader admitted, that Tukaram was a worthless witness Despite his own denials it was to his Lordship quite clear that his evidence was not liable to any other meaning but that he deliberately suppressed Ex. A for four years in order to aid the appellant in perpetrating fraud on the complainant. Such a witness was equally likely that he would fabricate Ex. A in order to perpetrate a fraud on the appellant. The Magistrate conceived that the lateness in appearance of Ex. A was sufficiently accounted for by means of the hostilities which existed between the parties at that time. Ex. A was open to suspicion both on account of the origin and also of the lateness of the emergence. The document was written in Marathi while the signature of the appellant who was a Marwadi by caste appeared in Gujarati. That bearing was more important, because the signature was made on the back of the instrument where there appeared nothing else except the writer's signature. There was thus ample scope for the theory that the paper on which Ex. A was written was removed from a book such as a Samdaskhat and the writing was endorsed on the blank side. It appears to his Lordship to be improbable that the accused Marwadi would have called in an outside writer for such a simple document. His Lordship also thought that there was weight in Mr. Strangman's suggestion that the appearance of the name of Tukaram was not explicable in the case of the complainant, whereas in the case of the appellant it would be necessary to insert the name somewhere to explain Tukaram's possession of the document. The only other evidence was that of Ganesh, who wrote the document and who was a friend of Tukaram. On those grounds the prosecution in the present case had not established that the appellant did take back from the complainant the notes in respect of which he had been convicted. The appeal must therefore be allowed; the accused was acquitted and the fine, if paid, to be refunded.

Mr. Strangman instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dalpatram and Lalji and Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

Mr. V. D. Kamat represented the complainant.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A. C. I. F. CONTRACT.

EFFECT OF WAR CONDITIONS.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.

MARSHAL AND CO. *v.* NAGINCHAND JAVERCHAND.

The plaintiffs filed this suit against the defendant on two bills of exhange, dated respectively 16th July, 1914, and 9th October, 1914 each for £294-10-0 drawn sixty days after sight and accepted by the defendant, payable at Bombay on 2nd October 1914, and the 12th January 1915 respectively

The plaintiffs were a firm of merchants carrying on business at Glasgow. On the 15th April, 1914, the defendants ordered through Abdul Kadur Noorbhoy and Sons 50 cases of aluminum circles on certain terms. The contract was taken up by the plaintiffs. The indent provided that the 50 cases were to be shipped in four lots, the first lot of 14 cases to be shipped within four to six weeks from the date of the acceptance of the order and the remaining three of 12 cases each at the interval of four weeks, one after the other. The first lot of 14 cases was duly paid for and received by the defendant. On the 16th July, 1914, the plaintiffs drew a bill of exchange on the defendants for £194-10-0 in respect of 12 cases. The goods were shipped per s.s. Barenfels, a German ship, which was on arrival at Alexandra captured by the British as a prize of war. This bill of exchange was accepted by the defendant on the 31st July, 1914. On the due date, however, the defendant declined to pay the amount of the bill until the said goods had arrived at Madras and the defendant was placed in a position to take delivery thereof. Eventually however the s. s. Barenfels was released and sent on her voyage to Madras and the defendant obtained possession of the goods and paid Rs. 4,461 on 8th June 1915, being equivalent to £294-10, the amount for which the Bill of Exchange was drawn; but the interest thereon and the notarial charges in respect of that bill of exchange which amounted in all to Rs. 191-9-6 were not paid. The second bill of exchange for £294-10-0 in respect of the third consignment, of 12 cases was drawn by the plaintiffs on the defendant on 9th October 1914 and was duly accepted by the defendant payable at the Hongkong & Shanghai Corporation, Bombay and was payable on 12th January 1915. This bill also was not paid. The plaintiff claimed Rs. 4,452-4-6 on the same and Rs. 10 for notarial charges paid by the plaintiffs on behalf of the defendants.

With regard to the second Bill of Exchange which still remained unpaid the defendant stated that he accepted the bill on the 10th of November 1915 on the representation and promise made by Abdul Kadur Noorbhai and Sons that the 12 cases referred to in the bill had already been shipped and the same would be delivered to the defendant within a short time. At the time of the acceptance no bill of lading or insurance policy was handed over to the defendant. He believed that the 12 cases were to be shipped by a German firm on a German ship. No documents relating to the goods were tendered to them and they therefore refused to pay the bill on the due date. He further submitted that in any event the acceptance of the bills of exchange by them was conditional, the condition being that the plaintiffs or their agents the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation should place the defendant in a position to demand and take delivery of the said goods. He said that the representation and promise of Abdul Kadur Noorbhai and Sons were binding on the plaintiffs as they were the agents of the plaintiffs in Bombay in respect of these transactions or that the plaintiffs were the agents of Abdul Kadur Noorbhai and Sons in respect thereof.

THE JUDGMENT.

His Lordship delivered judgment on the case on Tuesday. In the course of his judgment his Lordship said that having regard to the true nature of the C. I. F. contracts it appeared to him that on the minor heads of notarial charges, etc, the defendant had no case. He obtained all that he was entitled to obtain under C. I. F. contracts when the bill was presented to him for acceptance that is to say, good shipping documents. He accepted against them and thereafter the risk was entirely his own. He was not entitled to refuse payment on maturity and having refused payment on maturity he was clearly liable for overdue interest after that date. As regards the allegation of the plaintiffs that they were merely the agents of the defendant in the transactions his Lordship held against the plaintiff remarking that it was quite clear that they were transactions between principal and principal.

As regards the third lot His Lordship continued, the case was much more complicated. There appeared to be no doubt that the shipping documents were duly obtained on the 25th and 31st July.

His Lordship then referred to the English cases and said that it was settled law that in the ordinary cases of business, a seller on C.I.F. terms was entitled to be prepaid by his buyer on presentation to the latter of valid and legal shipping documents. The question to be answered in this case was how was that course of business affected by the outbreak of the war and in the eye of law, and by what rules should it be governed under war conditions.

His Lordship then most elaborately examined the English authorities on the point and said that though personally he could see no reason why the subsequent outbreak of war should have any logical or legal bearing on the already established rights and liabilities of parties to a C.I.F. contract, still his Lordship felt bound by the weight of these authorities, to decide in the present case that inasmuch as the bill of lading had become a void contract before it was tendered to the defendant on 10th November, 1914, there was at the time a failure of consideration for the acceptance of the bill of exchange and therefore he was not bound to pay at maturity. It had been contended that the acceptance was unconditional and therefore in any event the defendant was bound to pay. That could not be. The plaintiff had never denied that he was bound to supply ordinary shipping documents according to the custom of C.I.F. dealings. He could not contend that the defendant would have been equally bound to pay at maturity even if he had not supplied him with any shipping documents at all that would be the case of making a negotiable instrument without any consideration whatever and so it was clear (and that was the footing on which the case had been mainly argued) that the plaintiffs were bound to supply the defendant with good legal contracts under the heads "I." and "F."

"Had the matter been 'res integra,'" said his Lordship, "I would have held that plaintiffs had sufficiently met their obligations and were entitled to payment on maturity but in view of the great authority the other way I cannot give effect to what I have tentatively expressed in the form of reasoned criticism on the matter."

His Lordship therefore held that as regards the consignment on s. s. Kybfels the defendant was justified in refusing to pay at maturity and the plaintiffs' suit was dismissed with costs. Cost of the claim for Rs. 201 decreed to the plaintiffs, were to be paid by the defendant.

Mr. Binning with Mr. Strangman, appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia with Mr. Kanga and Mr. Taraporewala, appeared for the defendant.

Attorneys for plaintiffs:—Messrs. Little and Co.

Attorneys for defendants:—Mr. M. B. Chothia.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 27TH OF JULY, 1916.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND MR. JUSTICE HEATON

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

28-16—1267-14.—Kharas & Co., Mahomed Hoosein bin Abdul Gani Aswari, & ors v. Golam Mohidin bin Abdul Rajak Beig, & anr, Ardeshir H D & Co., Part Heard.

22-16—83-15—Mirza M and M, Haji Ali Mahomed Jalal v. Dhulla Kuppa and anr, Mehta D and L.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO ACTING COMR'S SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT AND FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS.

12-13-1050-11.—Payne & Co., Tribhowandas M Nathoobhoy, & ors, v. Kulsumbai, widow, & ors, Jeh S M & H.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

289-15.—Tyabji D and Co., Doongersey Gangji & Co., a firm v. Jethmal Jamnadas, Bhaishanker K & G, Part Heard.

666-15.—Vachha and Co., Messrs. Basantlal Gorukhram, a firm, v. Messrs. Shionarayen Buldeodas, a firm, Madhowji K & C.

1289-15.—Bhaishankar K & G, Ranchhordas Dharsey v. Ramchandra Madhavram Bhat, G H Dalal.

683-15.—Mulji & Tha, Nanabhai Nowroji Sethna, v. Rustomji Furdunji Shroff & ors, Mulji & Th.

1441-15.—N C Dalal, Boridas Fozmal, a firm, v. Sawa Tekchand & ors, Mirza M & M.

1477-15.—Manecklal & Co., Bai Santok, widow, v. Chunilal Jivandas, & ors, Payne & Co., Mehta D & L.

449-15.—Captain & V, The Official Assignee of Bombay, v. Pandit Gangaprasad Sukharam.

589-16.—N C Dalal, Bhagwandas Vithaldas Patel, v. Borah Allibhai Rajabally, Motichand & D.

362-15.—G H Dalal Chhotalal Ramchordas & ors v. Mohanlal Purshotamdas & anr, Mehta D & L.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

1075-13.—Payne & Co., Canji Dwarkadas Joshi v. Pragji Purshotam, & ors.

TO SPEAK TO THE MINUTES OF DECREE.

700-16.—Malvi H M & R., Velji Lakhamsey, & anr v. Sayad Chand Syed Umar, Mehta D & L.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

293-16.—Shroff D & D, Messrs. Surji Vallabhdas & Co., a firm v. Messrs. Javeri & Co., a firm, Daphtary F and D, Part Heard.

463-16.—Little & Co., Pestonji Framji Shroff v. Furdoonji Framji Bode alias Doctor, Smetham B & Co., Part Heard, 25-7-16.

410-16.—Motichand & D, Dharamchand Anandji and Co., v. Girdhar, Bhimji & Co.

545-16.—Mehta D and L, Baburao Sakharam Jadhav v. Hirilal Bhaishanker & ors, Rustomji and G.

1296-15.—Maneck Dastoor & Co., (for a pauper) —Haji Hassan Reza v. Haji Mahomed Hassan Amamoo.

1209-15.—Little & Co., Abdul Razak bin Abdul Gafoor v. Mahomed Hussein Dalvi, Captain & V.

549-15.—Payne & Co., Ichalal Jugmohandas, & anr, v. Kahandas Jamnadas, a firm, & ors, Edg G W & Co.

1447-14.—Bhunji & Co., Anantrao Bhicaji Subnis, v. Napu Patramal, & anr, Judah & Solomon.

644-15.—Jamsetji R & D, Pokhurmull Moorlidhar, a firm v. Kanayalal Anupsing, a firm.

482-15.—Mirza M & M, Narranji Waghji v. Keshowji Waghji, & ors, Madh K & Ch, Tyabji D & Co., Ardesir H D & Co.

18-13.—Jamsetji R & D, Khialdas Ramdas, a firm v. Lalla Dukhbhaiyanlel.

S C Ct 460-16787-15.—Bhimji & Co., Shrinivasdas Sitaram, v. Harkisondas Rambhagat, & anr, Mulla & M.

U. P. MUNICIPAL ACT.

PROTEST BY HINDU MEMBERS OF CAWNPORE MUNICIPAL BOARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, July 26.

The Hindu members of the Cawnpore Municipal Board have sent a lengthy telegraphic protest, extending over 2,000 words, against the proposed constitution of the Cawnpore Municipal Board, recently notified for objections. The protest emphasises that Hindus forming over 72 per cent. of the population of Cawnpore contribute municipal taxes in proportion of four to one, as compared with the non-Hindus, and yet their representation on the Board will be less than fifty per cent. and they will be in a permanent minority as against non-Hindus. The members have also pointed out that they are being asked to resign their membership of the Board by way of protest, but they still hope that the Government will do justice to their claims. Protests, mostly telegraphic, have also been sent, amongst others, by the Marwari community of Cawnpore, the Piece-Goods Association, the Committee of the Hindu Sabha and other bodies and individuals.

The Hon. Mr. H. C. Ferard, Commissioner of the Allahabad Division, was in Cawnpore recently and discussed the municipal affairs with several prominent Indians.

DEATH OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL HAZLETON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 26.

Brigadier-General E. H. Hazleton, Principal Veterinary Officer in India, died at Simla this morning of heart disease. The funeral is at the cemetery at 6 p.m. to-night.

AFRAID TO EAT.

WEALTHY DYSPEPTIC DIES OF STARVATION.

An inquest was recently held upon a wealthy man who had died of starvation. He was a victim of digestive trouble and afraid to eat because of the pain which always followed. This tragic proof of the folly of dieting should serve as a warning to those of our readers who experience pain and unpleasantness after eating. It should be remembered that indigestion, dyspepsia, heartburn, flatulence and wind are usually but symptoms of excessive acidity and food fermentation. The acid retards digestion, turns the food sour and causes fermentation and wind. Obviously, therefore, it is acidity which is the root cause of practically all forms of digestive and stomach trouble, and that is why physicians advise sufferers to take *bisurated* magnesia after meals. Bisurated magnesia is not a drug or a medicine but an antacid and food corrective which can be obtained from high-class chemists everywhere. Half a teaspoonful taken in a little water after meals is sufficient to instantly neutralise acidity and prevent all possibility of the food fermenting, and if dyspeptics would only adopt this simple precaution they would soon find drug taking and dieting unnecessary; *bisurated* magnesia would enable them to eat hearty meals without fear of pain to follow. 4555

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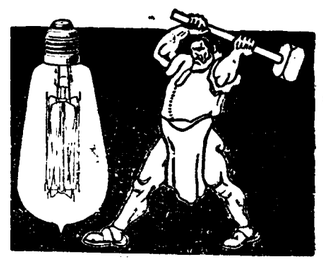

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 13th of Ashad Vad, 1972.
Mahomedan: 25th of Ramzan, 1334.
Parsi: 20th Beheram of Bahman, 1285.
Phase of the Moon: New Moon, July 30.
Sunrise, 6 h. 14 m.; Sunset, 7 h. 17 m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Public Lecture by Mr. Narrain R. Varma in Gujarati on "Some Roses from the Garden of Nazeer," in the hall of the Theosophical Society, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Cercle Litteraire, Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit: Conference on "The French Tragedy of the 17th Century," by Mr. L. G. Khare, B.A., (Cantab) at the Cercle Rooms, 6 p.m.
Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, Extraordinary General Meeting, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, 3 p.m.
Auction Sale of the James Greaves Mills Company, Ltd., (in liquidation), Messrs. Bennett and Company's rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, 4-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: The Scamps, at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Varieties, The Scamps, at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Royal Opera House: Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinema: Charni Road, 6-45 to 8-15, 8-30 to 10-0, 10-15 to 11-45.
New Alexandra Cinema: Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

GOOD—On the 24th instant, at Byculla, Bombay, Clarice Maude, the dearly loved wife of Mr. F. W. B. Good, aged 29 years. Deeply mourned by her sorrowing husband and children.

Father in Thy gracious keeping,
Leave we now Thy servant sleeping.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding, July 27.

250. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by A Coy. during week ending 29th July. Next for duty B Coy. Officers Commanding Coys. should send in a list of N. C. Officers detailed to Headquarters by Monday midday each week.

251. Ranges.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—
G Company.—Sunday 30th instant.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.
The Miniature Range will be open from 7 to 9 a.m. and from 6 to 8 p.m. on week days except Saturday evenings.
Detail as follows:—
B Company Monday and Friday mornings and Tuesday evenings.
C and D Coys Monday evenings.
E and F Coys. Friday evenings.
G Coy. Tuesday and Thursday mornings and Wednesday evening.
J Coy. Wednesday and Saturday mornings and Thursday evening.

252. Recruits.—There are now vacancies in the corps for suitable men. Intending recruits should apply to the Officer Commanding the Company they wish to join. Recruits drills have commenced.

253. Pay.—Men in Bombay who have not drawn the pay due to them for Actual Military Service, will be paid out at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesdays only. Men out of Bombay must send their present address to the Adjutant in order that their pay may be remitted to them.

254. Signalling.—A Signalling Class open to any member of the Corps is held at the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesdays.

255. Parades.—B Company Maxim Gun Class every Wednesday at 7 a.m. at Headquarters.

F Company.—There will be a parade of all old Class Shots in the Company for instruction in Musketry every Friday evening at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. until further notice. Dress.—Drill order without arms.

(Sd.)C. N. MOBERLY, Major.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington V.D., Commanding, July, 26.

No. 244.—DUTIES:—
Duties for the week commencing Monday 7th instant:—
Orderly Officer for the ensuing week 2nd Lieut. H. G. Weber.
Orderly Officer next for duty 2nd Lieut. M. Green
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. E. E. Ellamy.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. E. A. Cherren.
Orderly Sergt. E. E. Company Sergt. G. Barnes.
No. 245.—PARADES:—
Thursday 7 a.m. 27th inst Physical training class and rifle exercises.
Thursday 6-45 p.m. sharp lecture.
No. 246.—LECTURE:—
On Thursday evening next the 27th inst. at 6-45 p.m. sharp, Major W. W. Maxwell, I.G.A., will deliver a lecture at Headquarters entitled:—
"AMMUNITION AND EXPLOSIVES"
No. 252.—LEAVE:—
2nd Lieutenant H. G. Weber is granted leave of absence from 29-7-16 to 30-7-16 both dates inclusive.

NO. 3 COMPANY, KIRKEE.

Parades.—Wednesdays at 5-15 p.m. Signalling Class. Fridays at 5-15 p.m. and Sundays at 10 a.m.

P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICE.

Any members of the Corps who have any prizes due to them can have the same by applying to the Sergt. Major at Headquarters.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER COMPANY.

MEETING:—A General Meeting of the Company will be held on Saturday the 29th inst. at 6-30 p.m. at the B. V. A. Headquarters. The O. C. Company requests that all members of the Company will endeavour to attend; those who find they cannot be present, will they kindly authorise some member of the Company in writing to record their votes.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles. July 26.

639—Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 29th July 1916:—
At Headquarters—
"A" Company, Wednesday and Friday at 6-15 p.m. Drill order, Shirts.
"B" Company, Wednesday, at 7-30 a.m. Drill order.
Recruits, Wednesday and Friday at 5-30 p.m.
Buglers, Wednesday and Friday, at 5-30 p.m.
First Aid Class, Thursday, at 6-30 p.m.
Signallers, Friday, at 5-30 p.m.
At the Engineering College—
"E" Company, Wednesday, at 5-30 p.m.
At the Central Gymnasia—
Physical Training Class, Thursday, at 7 a.m. Running kit.

700—Musketry.—The Rifle Range will be open for Class Firing at 7-30 a.m. on Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays until further orders. Members wishing to fire should send in their names to the Headquarter office two days before hand.

The Miniature Range at Headquarters is allotted to the Miniature Rifle Club, for Ladies' competitions on Wednesday, 26th instant and Gent's competitions on Monday, 31st instant, from 7-30 to 9 a.m. and 5-30 to 7 p.m. Matches I and II, Ladies, and 1, 2 and 3 Gents will close on these dates.

701—Parade.—The Battalion will parade at Headquarters on Tuesday, August 1st, at 7-15 a.m. for Field Exercise. Drill order. Shirts. Officers will bring Field glasses, maps and note-books.

"B" Company will parade at 7 a.m.
(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

MAILS FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Singapore, China and Japan per s. s. Penang Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. to-day.

BELGIAN CHILDREN'S FUND.

Under the auspices of the Wilson College Social Union, a concert will be given on the 1st of August, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), in the College Hall, in aid of the Belgian Children's Relief Fund.

TREACHER AND CO.

At Monday's meeting of Treacher and Company, the second resolution for the appointment of a liquidator, was proposed by Mr. H. K. Colah and not Mr. M. M. Kolah as reported in Tuesday's "Chronicle."

MAILS FOR MESOPOTAMIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Charbar, Jask, Linga, Bahrein Bunder Abas, Mohomerah, Busra, Guadur and Pasni will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-morrow.

INDIA AND HER STUDENTS.

The Rev. Fr Goodier, Principal St. Xavier's College, will deliver a lecture on "India and Her Students," this evening at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the hall of the Muslim Students' Union, Chowpatty, near Wilson College. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla will preside.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There was one death from plague on Tuesday, which was reported from Fanaswadi. There were three attacks and two deaths from cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 61 against 58 on the corresponding day of last year and 74 on that of 1914. Of the 2,496 rats caught, eight were found to be infected.

SUICIDE BY OPIUM POISONING.

An inquest was held by Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, yesterday, at the G. T. Hospital touching the death of a Hindu woman by name Kashibai about 35 years old, residing at Mandvi.

It appeared that on Monday the deceased's son Rambhow left his house when his mother and wife were there. When he returned, his mother told him that his father-in-law had taken away his daughter. Going to his father-in-law's house Rambhow found that his wife and her father had already gone to her native place. So he came home and resented the action of his mother in sending away his wife without his knowledge.

The deceased was found lying unconscious in her bed on Tuesday. She was removed to the G. T. Hospital and she died there. The death was due to opium poisoning.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

The Americans are clever publicity people. They early realised that the way to get audiences in the picture palaces was to make a big fuss of the screen stars. The effect of this policy is felt in far-away Bombay to-day, for the names of picture favourities mean more here than the titles of films. (Large crowds have gone to the Royal Opera House this week to see Ella Hall in "Christmas Memories" and Henry Krauss in "Where Genius Fails."

Even bigger patronage is expected next Sunday and during the following week when the stars to be featured are those popular actresses Jane Gail and Mary Fuller. Who does not remember the sensation "The Prisoner of Zenda" and its sequel caused in Bombay, or the big impression made by Miss Jane Gail. She has recently been specialising in light comedy, but her return to serious drama is certain to prove a big draw at the Opera House. Mary Fuller is best in the comedy line, and she is to be seen in an amusing seaside holiday subject.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 26.

At the share market to-day jute mill shares opened steady with rates fully maintained but without a large business passing. A considerable trade was put through in coal shares which covered a very large area. Prices were steady to firm with very little change from yesterday. In other directions there was no special feature of interest. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bansra 11-8, 11-12; Baraboni 12, 12-4; Bengal Giridih 13-12, 14; Bhulanbararee 34; Bhuskajuri 16, 16-4; Burra Dhemo 10-4; Burrakur 21-12, 22, 22-4; Central Dharmaband 20-8; Equitable (ord) 46; Damuda 19, 19-4; Chusick 15-8, 15-12, 16; Gopalichuck 8, 8-4, 8-8; Kuardi 16-4, 16-8; New Kessurgarh 10-4; New Manbhoom 18-8 to 19; New Tetturya 9, 9-4; Nowaghur 18-8, 18-12; Parassa 1-12; Raneegunge 29-14, 30; Royal 2-12, 3; Samla Kendra 11-4, 11-8; Saltore 13-14, 14; Sendra 14-4; Singaran "A" 5-12; Sodesh 5; Standard 32.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 360; Barnagore (ord) 83; Empire (ord) 33-8, 33-12; Fort Gloster (ord) 366, 367; Kamarhatty (ord) 333, 334; Kanknarrah (ord) 485, 486, 487; Soorah (ord) 135; Standard (ord) 288, 289.

Tea:—Dessai and Parbuttia 260, 261.

Miscellaneous:—Dalbhoom Gold (ord 13, 13-4, 13-8.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 76-6 to 76-10 and small lots were done at Rs. 76-14 to 77.

COLABA MOTOR SMASH.

EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. L. R. Hearn, an Engineer in the Bombay Port Trust, was charged by Inspector Spiers with driving his motor car on Wodehouse Road in such a rash and negligent manner as to endanger human life.

Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted; Mr. J. D. Davar, Mr. P. Godinho and Mr. Franklin DeSouza were for the accused, and Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared for the taxi-driver, whose car collided with the accused's car.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nicholson, Mr. King, the brother-in-law of the accused, said the accused was not quite asleep when Inspector Spiers came to his bungalow. He was slumbering. Neither of them touched him. It was not true when Mr. Spiers said that he shook and woke up the accused. The witness called "Lakie" and the accused got up. The accused was dressed in an underpant and a gurnsey. He was told by Mr. Spiers that he wanted witness's statement and the accused said something. Mr. Spiers was apparently taking down the statement, but witness did not pay much attention to it and went out of the room. He had not offered to make any statement to Mr. Spiers, as he was not asked for it.

Re-examined by Mr. Davar, witness said when he stated that it took some persuasion to get the accused away, he did not mean that the accused was either drunk or violent. He was not so. Because the accused wanted to take Mr. Binnie to the hospital, he stayed there. Witness was never asked to make a statement by the police.

Mr. B. H. M. Raison, examined by Mr. Davar, said a police sepoy appeared on the scene 20 minutes after the occurrence, when Mr. Binnie was being taken to the hospital. He did not see any police officer there up to the time he left and the injured man was removed. He again went to the scene of the accident after dinner and saw a police officer there, whose name he did not know and there was another person in civilian clothes, who he afterwards came to know was the Deputy Commissioner of Police. The inspector said that the driver of the smaller car had been arrested, when witness told him that it was the driver of the taxi-car who was at fault. The next morning the same inspector accompanied by another officer came to his house and they suggested that witness's wife had seen the whole of the accident. She had not seen any part of the accident. The police officers said the facts showed that the accused was to blame. The police had not asked for his statement since then.

In cross-examination witness said he did not know much about motor cars.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned.

AUTOMOBILE ENGINEER'S COMPLAINT

ACCUSED RELEASED ON BAIL.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, the hearing of the case was resumed in which Inspector Dalton charged D. S. Sukthanker and P. P. Naidu, formerly clerks in the service of Mr. A. Hyland, an automobile engineer, with criminal breach of trust in respect of certain indent books, a catalogue and a register of customers belonging to Mr. Hyland. Mr. Rustam D. N. Wadia with Mr. De Quadros, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Joseph Baptista defended the first accused and Mr. S. G. Velinkar instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors, with Mr. Balubhai T. Desai defended the second accused.

After arguments had been heard regarding the framing of charges against the accused the Magistrate ordered the accused in custody to be released on a bail of Rs. 500 each with one surety each.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned.

Official and Personal.

Sir George Barnes leaves Calcutta for Bombay on Saturday halting for twenty-four hours at Nagpur *en route*. Sir George will meet the Indian Merchants' Chamber at midday on August 2nd and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce at half past three. There are no fixed engagements for the remainder of the stay which will probably be directed to visits to the docks, mills, etc. Sir George leaves for Poona on Sunday, August 6th, where he will stay for 24 hours as the guest of H. E. the Governor.

Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne has been elected to represent the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the Imperial Legislative Council.

The Right Revd. Eyre Chatterton, Bishop of Nagpur, visits the troops in Mesopotamia leaving India about the middle of August.

Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, a retired member of the Mysore Council, has been appointed to be the first Vice-Chancellor of the University of Mysore.

We understand that Mr. H. Sulleman Abdool Wahed will be one of the candidates at the forthcoming election to represent the Mahomedan community of the Central Division on the Bombay Legislative Council.

The Hindu students of the Engineering and Apprentice Departments of the Sibpur Civil Engineering College have gone on a strike, because four Hindu students have been rusticated for the remainder of the session for missing from their seats though they had not left the barracks.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—In reference to the recent discussion in the Corporation anent medical inspection of school children, permit me, on the *audi alteram partem* principle, to warn the public against the dangers of this medical inspection being carried too far.

This School Inspection is the greatest scheme for establishing flat-footed, hopeless, medical oppression ever conceived. Here is a choice bit showing some of the results of this vicious innovation in America.

"Dr. D. Brown (Ph. D.) has been engaged to campaign for a month in the schools of this city (Kageids, U.S.A.) to educate (i) the pupils as to symptoms and their results in tuberculosis. He went into the minutest details of the symptoms and told the children that they might have the disease and not know it; that many times the tissues of the lungs were so badly gone before the patient realized it, that there was no help for him. He said 'sometimes you may have a tired feeling in the morning; this is on of the marked symptoms. You may have a flush on your cheeks and not know, this is one of the worst symptoms' and he went on down the line.

"He filled the children so full of fear that one beautiful girl fell in a dead faint on the hard floor, striking on her temple and they were obliged to call a carriage and send her home and when one of the teachers called at the house, Saturday afternoon, she had not regained consciousness enough to realise what had happened to her. She is still under a doctor's care with a very black eye and face. Two other girls were helped out of the room and one or two others braced up by the teachers, and the boys fairly turned pale."

They teach these children to have implicit confidence in what they are told, and, of course, their minds are impressionable. A number of children complained and asked why they had to listen to such things. The impression the doctors make on the susceptible and impressionable minds of children by their repeated threatening warnings is enough to *create* instead of cure or prevent diseases. In Dr. Schofield's "The force of mind or the mental factor in Medicine" the reader will find an interesting account of how by anxious looks and evil prophecies diseases are unconsciously *suggested* by the physician.

The following is an illuminating account showing how school inspection works into the pockets of the medical fraternity. Fee splitting sinks into insignificance compared with it. Here we have one more link in the chain of evidence that, whatever may have been the intent of the early advocates of medical school inspection in the West, that system was inevitably bound to become the very bulwark of monopolistic medicine:—The "Philadelphia Record" (May 9, 1912) says:—

"That the system of school medical inspection, which was inaugurated in this city only a few months ago in accordance with the requirements of the new School Code has degenerated into something very like a business boom for physicians, dentists and eye specialists was openly declared yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Committee on Elementary Schools of the Board of Education. In plain, unvarnished terms it was said that what was intended to be a measure for conserving the public health it had come to be a system for bringing 'cases' to many physicians in this city.

"The matter of the school medical inspection was brought up by John Burt who said that what he wished to know was what degree of supervision has the Board of Education over the new school physicians. In explaining his reasons for asking that question, Mr. Burt said: 'I find that the people of this city have been flooded with all kinds of notices from the medical inspectors requesting them to consult doctors, dentists, eye-specialists and what not, for all sorts of troubles that their children are supposed to have. Now, I am quite in favour of having the school children examined by physicians and have nothing to say against such precautionery measures, but what I do believe is this that this medical inspection has been carried too far. I sincerely hope that we are not providing patients for the doctors, but it would seem so, judging by the great quantities of paper that is being put out. (Here Mr. Burt displayed a huge roll of 'notices' printed on papers of various colours and bearing a number of forms). 'It is simply outrageous to send these papers into homes. We are spending $50,000 for medical inspection in the schools and not to find patients for the doctors.'"

When as a result of this "commercial business" mischief is committed by designing doctors in America where such action is observed by a vigilant nation, what mischief may not be committed among us who are comparatively dependent and voiceless? Notwithstanding their motive, granting it is pure, it is certain no one will benefit more than the leisurely doctors by these disease creating examinations. We know for certain that most proficient medical men differ in diagnosis and it is probable a trivial or apparent physiological change in a child may be dubbed "a dangerous disease," though the child may be as healthy as health could ever be. Quinine may be continually prescribed to children on pretence of being "malarial" or having "diseased spleen" and no one can know how much children will suffer with diseases created by these continued doses of quinine. Children may be given glasses owing to "weak eyes" which could be improved by better light, nourishing food and pure air.

Again, this system of medical inspection of school children needs close watching or it will be made the excuse for a persecution amounting almost to compulsion in cases where parents object to vaccination or serumtherapy of all kinds. Like the Ealing Education Committee our school authorities should refuse to allow their schools to be turned into observation chambers for the benefit of the vaccination officers. It is to be hoped that following in the wake of the Education Committee of the London County Council the following regulation will be adopted by the authorities here:—

"No child is to be examined with a view to ascertaining whether such child has or has not been vaccinated, except with the previous specific authority of the Council and consent of the parents."

Care will also have to be taken against the medical officers bringing pressure to bear on parents to allow children to undergo operation.

Permit me in the end to direct the readers' attention to the following remarks of the London "Health Review" on this subject:—

"It is true that there are some grains of wholesome meal intermixed with the mass of medical inspection chaff, but the whole contains too much professional leaven. By virtue of their training and professional outlook medical men are the last people in the world to be entrusted with the carrying out of any scheme for promoting healthy habits of living among school children. Any little good they may accomplish will be in spite of, and not because of their medical attainments, and it is bound to be outweighed by the evils they will produce in other directions, such as the insistence, upon unnecessary surgical operations, or the recommendation of questionable methods of medical treatment, based on wrong diagnoses, to say nothing of the enormous public expense involved by the needless creation of medical appointments, and the wasteful elaboration of the administrative machinery usually fostered by present-day public officials."—Yours, etc.,

FATHER.

Bombay, July 20.

MR. TILAK'S 61ST BIRTHDAY.

REPLY TO CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS

Before a crowded gathering of friends and admirers, who had come from all parts of the Presidency, Mr. B. G. Tilak was presented with a congratulatory address on Sunday at Poona, on his attaining his 61st birthday. Numerous telegrams wishing him long life and happiness, had come from friends all over India. Mr. Tilak was also presented with a purse containing a lakh of rupees in token of his services in the cause of the country.

Mr. Tilak made a lengthy speech in reply, in the course of which he said:—

To say that I am deeply thankful to you for the congratulatory address and gift of money presented to me by you on my 61st birthday, would be expressing but too inadequately my feelings on the occasion. But, knowing as you do that feelings of gratitude cannot always be fully expressed in so many words, I trust you will excuse me if my words fall short of the depth of my thankfulness to you. All along you have helped me in various ways and just as I have been thinking how I would be able to requite you, you thrust on my shoulders the load of more favours still. Perhaps, it is your intention that I should never be free from the debt I owe you. But, since the load on my shoulders is one of love only, it is not to be despised and, therefore, my prayer to the Almighty is that through your blessings He might ease my shoulders of the burden now lying on it and thus free me from the debt of gratitude to you.

Of the two things, the congratulatory address and the monetary gift, I accept the former in spite of some hesitation that I feel, because I cannot civilly refuse that address. But, the monetary gift is another thing. I do not know what I should do with the amount. I do not want it for my personal use. Nor is it proper that I should utilize it for my own benefit. Therefore, I think I shall accept the gift as a trust consigned by you to my charge, to be utilised for any constitutional national purpose, which is after my heart. I accept the trust on this understanding and I assure you that I would utilize it for the sole purpose indicated, adding my own mite to the fund. Some of you might feel disappointed that I accept your gift on these terms. But my request to you is to excuse me for my resolve.

THE WORK BEFORE HIS COUNTRYMEN.

When a man has passed his 60th year and casts his eyes on the span of life left to him, he cannot but feel somewhat dejected at heart. My state at present is more or less of that type. One sees before him days pregnant with greater danger than one has faced in the brighter days of his past life. Moreover, as the strength of body declines, one's enthusiasm in attempting to surmount the dangers ahead grows less and less. Still, I trust that with the same sympathy as you showed before, I shall be enabled to face the ordeal that is before me and that I shall possess sufficient strength to render what little service I can to the cause of the country.

HIS EARNEST PRAYER.

Your appreciation of my work only convinces me that your generosity is greater than my worth. My only prayer to you, however, is this:—Do not be satisfied with what little work has been done by an individual like me. For the great national work that lies before you all,—a work which is so vast and so urgent,—all of you should put forth efforts greater and more enthusiastic than I have been able to put forth. That work cannot be accomplished in a few days. Your Motherland calls for service from every one of you and I do not think that her sons will fail to answer that call. Finally, I consider it my duty to request you thus: Unmindful of the differences that may be found to exist, revere your Motherland as you would the god of your heart. Here are no high and low, no envy, no honour or dishonour, nor is there any cause for downheartedness. The Almighty is capable of carrying the cause to success. Your labour is sure to fructify, if not to-day, to-morrow, if not in this generation, in the next generation. Success must ensue. Therefore, entertaining no desire for immediate fruit of your labours, you should strive in the cause of your country. May the Almighty help you to do this and may this zeal for national service be awakened in your hearts. It is my earnest prayer to God that I might see with these eyes of mine a little at least of the fruit of such endeavours.

The name of Lieut.-Colonel His Highness Sir Sajjansingh Bahadur, Raja of Ratlam, has been mentioned for gallant and distinguished conduct in the field in General Haig's despatch.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MOUNTED SPORTS.

The Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports were held yesterday on the Marine Lines Maidan and were witnessed by a large number of ladies and gentlemen. All the items that were gone through, were keenly competed for and a very enjoyable evening was spent, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles playing selections during the afternoon. The sports were a great success for which much credit is due to Mr. H. B. Saxby, the energetic Honorary Secretary of the Sports.

The most interesting of the items were the V. C. Race and the Deck Quoits Ladies' Nomination.

In the latter gentlemen rode a given course, and after handing horses to ones picked up tennis balls from a heap and gave them to their partners. Each lady endeavoured to place five balls in a bucket; the rider then returned over the course to the winning post.

The results:—

Bending Race for men:—(1) Capt Kirkwood, (2) Mr. Baird, (3) Mr. Allum.

Bending Race for ladies:—(1) Mrs. Baird, (2) Mrs. Turner Green.

V. C. Race:—(1) Mr. Pope, (2) Mr. Baird, (3) Mr. Hampston.

Tent-Pegging:—(1) Mr. A. S. Robinson, (2) Mr. L. H. Savile, (3) Mr. G. G. Fletcher.

Jumping Horses and Ponies over fence, sacks, rail and "In and Out.":—(1) Capt. Kirkwood, (2) Mr. Brown, (3) Mr. Wilkinson.

Deck Quoits Ladies' Nomination:—(1) Capt. Kane and Mrs. Turner Green, (2) Mr. A. F. Robinson and Mrs. E. G. Pearson.

POONA ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—I hope your correspondents writing on the Poona Engineering College understand that tame appeals have little consideration with an official-ridden Senate. It is in the interest of the future of the Engineering profession as also of the future generations of students that past students of this institute should rise together and make their voice heard and influence felt. Our engineers are so steeped in their business and money-making that they come to know of the despotism empowered by the word "discretion" with which the present Principal of their Alma Mater rules the destinies of our young men only when they have to send out their sons or younger brothers to the Poona College. It is time that all these should combine and protest emphatically and persistently against the absolute power given to the Principal who, as experience shows, has failed to exercise that power in the light of justice and merit. One has got to place oneself in the position of the poor applicant, like one of your correspondents, to appreciate the miseries of refusals meted out year after year in spite of successes in higher and higher examinations. Here is a case of abuse of discretion which a man of the learning, position and influence of Dr. Allen is expected to exercise in a more rational way.

It is a matter of regret that there are no members of the Engineering Faculty in the Senate independent of the Educational and Public Works Departments and the consequence has been that with the exception of the Agricultural Branch safe under the guidance of that large-hearted and sympathetic Englishman Dr. Mann, the Engineering Faculty has suffered a step-daughter's treatment.

But the present is a question of general principles and we have only to get determined some definite and rational system of admissions rather than submit to the absolute discretion of the whims of a sweet-tongued Principal. Are there not members in the Senate willing or sympathetic enough to espouse the cause of the Engineering students. Our friend Dr. Sir Temulji Nariman once ventured out of the domain of the Medical Faculty to propose enhancement in the fees for admission to the Engineering Examinations and had the good fortune of seeing his proposals carried *nem con.* Perhaps the success he then obtained will now stimulate him. If the Fellows be wanting let all past students rise.—Yours, etc.,

PAST STUDENT.

MYSORE UNIVERSITY.

SELECTION OF GOVERNING BODY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, July 26.

Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya M.A., B.L., C.I.E., is appointed to be the first Vice-Chancellor of the University of Mysore. Mr. Nanjundayya is a retired member of the Mysore Council and was the Chairman of the University Committee which enquired into and made the report on the draft scheme of the University. The names of forty-six Fellows of the Senate of the University are also announced. These include, among others, Sir Leslie Miller, Mr. R. Campbell C.I.E., Rev. Pittendrigh, Dr. Alfred Hay, Rev. Fr. Tabard, Dr. W. S. Smeeth, Dr. Leslie Coleman, F. L. Usher, A. B. Mackintosh, E. G. McAlpine, Rev. Fr. L. Forger, Mr. Alfred Gunstone, Rev. A. R. Fuller, Dewan Bahadur Puttanna Chetty, Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Mr. K. Srinivasa Rao, K. Chandy, F. R. Sell, D. M. Narasinga Rao. Mr. T. Denham is appointed Registrar of the University.

The following are appointed members of the University Council:—Rao Bahadur M. Shama Rao, Inspector General of Education, Mr. T. G. Tait, Principal Central College, Bangalore, Mr. T. Denham, Principal Maharaja's College, Mysore, Mr. C. R. Reddy, E. P. Metcalfe, Dewan Bahadur Chakravarti, Mir Humza Hussain, Mr. M. C. Ranga Iyengar and Mr. B. Hanumantha Rao.

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All matter for publication and letters for the Editor must be addressed to the Editor, simply, and not to any individual by name. All business communications should be addressed to the Manager.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, July 27, 1916.

THE PROBLEM OF POPULATION.

Declining birth-rate is a phenomenon observable throughout the Western world and it has of recent years occupied much anxious consideration at the hands of reformers and social students. About two years before the outbreak of the war, the National Council of Public Morals in England appointed a Commission to investigate this important subject. The inquiry was thus a private one though it received official approval. Its organizers secured the services of about forty individuals, including men and women doctors, statisticians, ministers of religion, sociologists, and social workers. The results of the inquiry have now been published and though the conclusions arrived at are not final, and rather emphasise the importance than indicate the solution of the problems involved, they make interesting reading constituting as they do a candid statement of the principal facts touching a social movement of great importance. The positive findings of the Commission are not altogether new. These resolve themselves into five general propositions:—

(1) that the birth-rate has declined to the extent of about one-third within 35 years;

(2) that the decline is not appreciably due to alterations in the rate or age of marriage or kindred causes;

(3) that it is not uniformly distributed;

(4) that it is on the whole more marked the well-to-do classes;

(5) that the greater infant mortality among the poor does not reduce their fective fertility to the level of that of he wealthier classes,—or, to put it differently, that although the children of the poor die in greater numbers, their families remain larger than the families of more fortunate parents.

These facts were not altogether unknown, but the service that the members of the Commission have rendered is to put them on a firmer footing by their definite establishment as a result of formal inquiry. Besides the foregoing conclusions, the Commission state two others, though in less positive terms. These are that conscious limitation is widely practised in the upper and middle classes, while, in addition to other means of limitation, illegal abortion occurs frequently among the industrial population; and that there is no reason to believe that the higher education of women diminishes the power of child-bearing. The latter observation may well be reassuring to many, in this country as in England, who are interested in the higher education of women, though, as regards the former statement, it is, as has been pointed out, inaccurate, in view of the criminal records, to suggest that abortion is a crime of the working classes alone.

In the supplement to the main report, two questions are raised: Is the present decline in the national birth-rate regrettable and, if so, is it preventible and how? On the whole, the Commission think it regrettable and argue that an increase of population, with certain qualifications, is desirable. The means advocated being mainly economic and aiming at improving the conditions of life and making it less onerous to have children, raise some interesting questions. In the Western world it has become almost a common tendency that the smaller family goes along with a rising standard of life. We must face the fact, the Commission say, that "wherever political and social conditions bring a man or a class into a position in which he hopes to rise or fears to fall the family will be restricted." In view of this, the assumption underlying the Commission's recommendations regarding a minimum income, better education, and the lightening of taxation for the heads of families, is obviously untenable. Increased comfort and security, on the Commission's own showing, work exactly in the opposite direction and so do improved housing conditions. While generally speaking, artificial restriction is least practised among the poorer classes,—who have the highest birth-rate,—the family tends to diminish as accommodation extends and a certain standard of comfort is reached. The attempt, therefore, to check this tendency by raising classes which now have a high birth-rate to the level of those which have a lower one might seem calculated to defeat itself. It may even be true as is pointed out by some critics that there is a fatal fallacy in the so-called economic view of this question. It fails to recognize the psychological fact that, whereas improvement of material conditions is limited, the aspirations after ease, comfort, luxury, enjoyment, and display are unlimited. As a matter of fact they tend to expand, not merely in direct proportion to the standard of life attained, but in a geometrical ratio to it. Those who are so situated as to be indifferent to economic considerations are the most impatient of the burden of children when right feeling is absent. This is the real heart of the problem. So long as the ideal of civilization is held to be the greatest comfort of the greatest number of living persons, an increasing proportion of those persons will use the knowledge and the means available for avoiding the burden of parentage.

The general assumption underlying all this is that apart from military considerations a falling birth-rate is necessarily an evil. Against this has to be set the fact that the theories of Malthus have found distinguished supporters as well as distinguished critics. This abstract question may therefore well be left on one side, for the present, but what cannot be left on one side is the staring fact that social conditions exist which prevent many of those who are born from living more than a few months, and prevent those who do reach maturity from ever developing healthy bodies or active minds. These social conditions affect the poorer classes alone and the appalling fact cannot be overlooked or lightly brushed aside that, though the poor have a higher birth-rate, the toll of infant life amongst them is alarmingly excessive. These social [illegible] principally from economic causes, and, if the price to be paid for checking the killing [illegible] is to keep the poor,—who form the bulk of the population everywhere,—in their present state of ignorance, economic insecurity, disease and all that tends to prevent individual and racial self-realisation, it is surely not worth having.

Notes of the Day.

The Home Rule Failure.

The failure of the Home Rule settlement is a grave disappointment to all who had watched with sympathetic interest the progress of the negotiations of the past few weeks towards what seemed to have developed into a solid ground of give and take agreement. It was true that the give seemed to be mostly on the side of the Nationalists, but, in view of what might have resulted from the Sinn Fein rebellion, one could understand that. To understand thoroughly the Irish point of view one must remember the real cause of the Sinn Fein rising and the feeling of every Nationalist in regard to the manner in which the goal of Home Rule receded into an undefined future at the very moment when it seemed to be in the nation's grasp. The Sinn Feiners and their sympathisers, after all, merely represented the element that was unable to reconcile itself to the position that there could be any compromise about Ireland receiving what Parliament had deliberately accorded her as the law of the land. One wonders what will happen in Ireland now. Mr. Asquith has deliberately stated that the system of Government in Ireland has broken down. What, if not Home Rule, is to replace it?

The Premier's Appeal.

We have had such meagre accounts of what has been going on, that it is difficult to gather from the report of Mr. Asquith's statement in the House what are the actual causes of the unexpected failure. But the main point seems to be the question of Irish representation at Westminster. As we pointed out the other day, it is easy to understand the Nationalist objection to an arrangement that leaves the Nationalist minority in the excluded counties at the mercy of a House of Commons in which the views of Ireland would be represented by a solid phalanx of Orangemen. And the more question of the protection of the minority is not the only point. Questions regarding Ireland in her Imperial relationship would frequently arise, and in regard to these the Ulsterites would have a free run. Mr. Asquith, however, seems to think that this is a further sacrifice which the Nationalists should be prepared to make, in order to attain the coveted prize of Home Rule, and "as an old Home Ruler" he appeals to them to accept an opportunity which may not recur. But surely this will not be the last word. British and Irish statesmanship ought to be able to find some compromise over the representation at Westminster problem,—though Mr. Gladstone on this very point said it passed the wit of man to find a solution!

Mr. Redmond's Speech.

Since writing the above we have received the report of Mr. Redmond's speech in moving the adjournment. It is unfortunate that Sir Edward Carson considered himself free to arrange a settlement which was afterwards thrown overboard by Lord Lansdowne and his Unionist colleagues in the Cabinet; and, as Mr. Redmond says, extraordinary that the Cabinet should have proceeded to amend the terms of settlement while refusing to let the Nationalist leader know what were the changed terms. But what strikes us as most extraordinary, is that a settlement that was good enough for Sir Edward Carson and the Ulster leaders should have to be overthrown at the bidding of Lord Lansdowne. As regards the permanent exclusion of Ulster, we imagine that a response to Sir Edward Carson's generous appeal, "No exclusion can be called permanent. Ulster can be won over by good government," might be possible but the exclusion of Irish representatives is a more difficult obstacle, for the reasons we have already stated. Mr. Redmond apparently now proposes to wait and fight the matter out after the war, and, in the meanwhile, his party will resume its freedom of action even to the point of criticising the conduct of the war, though the attitude of himself and his colleagues towards the war itself is "unaltered and unalterable."

Moslems and the Arab Revolt.

With a full sense of responsibility and undoubted means of knowing that what we said is correct, we have already warned those concerned of the grave view that is taken by Moslems in India of the action of the Grand Shereeff in beseiging Mecca. And we had no desire to revert to a matter of great delicacy. But it is necessary to protest against the misleading views which have been promulgated at Home, regarding the attitude of the Moslem world towards the crisis that has arisen in Islam. Lord Crewe's statement in the House of Lords on June 27th is most unfortunate in this respect, and it would have been much better had he and other noble lords remained silent on a question on which [illegible] more competent to dogmatise [illegible] an Catholic Mussalman would be competent to give his views if the Pope were suddenly ejected from the Vatican. But the limit is reached by a telegram from Calcutta to London stating that Moslems are delighted at the news. On the other hand, we are unable to find that the resolution passed by the Council of the Moslem League has been communicated to England by the same agency. It is almost criminal to mislead the British public in this fashion, and we are amazed that the Censor should have allowed the telegram in question to be transmitted.

Idle Money.

It is no uncommon phenomenon, that with active trade almost at a standstill during the present slack season, there accumulates in the three Presidency Banks a large amount of money which cannot be profitably employed. The Bank of Bengal, being the premier Presidency Bank, necessarily accumulates a colossal cash balance. From the latest return ending 18th July we notice that this Bank had:

	Crore Rs.
Public deposits amounting to	3.53
Other deposits amounting to	24.73
Total	28.26

Per contra, the Bank was only able to employ funds as follows:

	Crore Rs.
Loans on Government and other securities	3.26
Credit accounts on Government securities	4.64
Bills discounted	2.06
Total	9.96

So out of 28.26 crores of total deposits only 9.96 crores could be profitably employed, leaving 18.30 crores unemployed. Fully 14.11 crores, or 77.7 per cent of this was held as a balance in cash and currency notes in the vaults of the bank and its branches. Practically, there was a plethora of the circulating medium for the bulk of which the bank has found no employment. This large amount of money, save 3.68 crores, lies idle bearing no interest, even after investment of the whole of the capital and reserve, 4.08 crores rupees, in Government paper! If then, we exclude the Government balances, which are liable to be paid at call, save the statutory minimum, there still remain about 8 crores unemployed which causes a daily loss of interest of over Rs. 6,600, assuming the low rate of 3 per cent only. This daily loss is considerable if it extends to the three months of the slack season. It means a loss of six lakhs in dividend for a single half year.

The Circulation of Notes.

The Currency Department is showing a steady rise from week to week in the circulation of its notes. Between 3rd and 15th instant, it has expanded from 71.40 to 73.05 crore rupees, which is an increase of 1.65 crores. There has been no change in the various securities and coins against this increase in the Treasury, save that the silver and bullion in India has further increased from 22.43 to 24.53 crore rupees. This is a rise of 2.10 crores in 12 days. Evidently, the Government is fast coining silver to meet not only the coining requirements of the trade but its own immediate war exigencies. The amount of silver bullion under coinage has shown within the last four weeks, a reduction of 70 lakhs. That signifies that the bullion in the mints is being gradually worked off.

Efficiency of the Blockade.

In an article discussing the necessity for a better organisation in the purchase of such imports as are still available for Germany, the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" pays an unwitting tribute to the ever-increasing efficiency of the British blockade:

> Even the international trade of the neutrals has for a long time ceased to be free. Step by step England has extended its blockade even to them, by controlling and diminishing those imports which could directly or indirectly assist the Central Powers, a system which month by month has been more closely devised and narrowly drawn. In addition to this the communications of the world have been rendered more difficult by the pressing need of freight.

This is a clear admission to the German public of the utter futility of the so-called victory of Jutland, the German official report of which was published in mail week in glowing terms.

The "Khaki" Post.

Mr. Pike Pease gave the House of Commons on July 3 some interesting details of the "Khaki" post. The troops receive 7½ million letters and 700,000 parcels in a week, or 1,500 tons in all, while letters posted in the field for Home amount to five millions a week. Whereas at Christmas 1914, only two million letters were sent to the troops, last Christmas the number came to nine millions, and parcels increased from half-a-million to three millions. The Germans send their men who are prisoners in England two parcels per head a month, while the British send 2¾ parcels every week to every British prisoner on the average in Germany or eleven per month. But, then, the British feed their prisoners well, and the Germans half-starve theirs. The fact that since the beginning of the war 6½ million books and magazines have been sent to the men in Khaki, shows what a voracious reader Tommy Atkins is.

IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

AN EVENTFUL DAY.

GOVERNMENT AND THE NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 25.

The first day's proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council were animated and eventful in many ways. But the outstanding feature of the day was beyond all question the defeat of the Government on Mr. Paranjpye's resolution regarding the vagaries of the text-books committee appointed by the Department of Education. The defeat amounts practically to a vote of censure on the general educational policy of the local Government and it constitutes a fresh and irresistible proof,—and the Government sustained defeat only in March last on a resolution regarding the enhancement of fees in secondary schools,—that that policy is completely at variance with the sentiments as well as the educational aspirations of the people. More than this, the fact that in the only two successive meetings of the new Council held within a month of each other Government should have sustained defeat on the two fundamental matters intimately affecting the interests and the progress of the people,—namely, education and local self-government,—should give food for serious and anxious thought not only to the Government of Bombay but also to the Government of India, who are supposed to exercise or, at least, should exercise not constant interference in the general policy and administration of the different provinces,—which nobody desires,—but a wholesome check with regard to measures unpopular and retrograde. But, whether the defeat of the Government does or does not work this wholesome reformation, it carries with it a significance the importance of which cannot be overestimated and which, it may be hoped, will not be lost sight of by the public not merely of this province, but of the country as a whole. And it is the indication it gave of the great power which organised endeavour plays in practical politics. Lack of organisation among the non-official members of our Legislative Councils has been a very serious drawback of these bodies as it has been more or less of other public bodies. With the presence of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, who was a host in himself, in the Council, defeat arising out of the absence of this element was not so keenly felt. Since his death the necessity for it has become more imperative than ever and it is therefore the more gratifying that the defeat inflicted on the Government at two successive sittings of the new Council within only a month of its existence clearly indicates that it is more alive to the need of organised action than any of its predecessors. Altogether the prospects of this Council as far as the representation and safeguarding of the true interests of the people are concerned are distinctly hopeful,—especially in view of the apprehension that might otherwise have been raised that the promotion of such recognised and experienced leaders as Messrs. Setalvad and Wacha and Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola to the Imperial Council would leave the non-official element in the local Council crippled in strength and disjointed in effort.

THE CLOSURE AGAIN.

The other two arresting features of the day's proceedings were the further indication of the almost pedagogic attitude which Lord Willingdon is sometimes tempted to adopt towards non-official members and an example of the summary manner in which the Government of Bombay not unoften override the express and strong views of the representatives of the people. The former was brought into relief when Lord Willingdon's ruling prevented Mr. Chunilal Mehta from continuing his speech on the City of Bombay Municipal Act Amending Bill when he had only half finished it. It is already known that, thanks to the unmistakable opposition it received, the second clause of this Bill empowering the Municipal Commissioners to attend the meetings of the Schools Committee, was recommended to be deleted by the Select Committee to which the Bill was referred. Mr. Curtis, in moving the second reading of the Bill, concurred, on behalf of the Government, with this recommendation, especially in view of the discussion that took place in "another place,"—meaning, of course, the Corporation. The Select Committee went out of its way by making sweeping generalisations, which they did not trouble to substantiate and which constituted an unwarranted condemnation of the work of the Schools Committee and the Corporation. This is what the Committee wrote:—

> We are much impressed with the need for full inquiry into the system and administration of the Schools Committee, as constituted by section 8 of the City of Bombay Police Charges Act 1907 (Bom III of 1907). Defects in its system of accounts, the lack of an effective audit, and the possibility of differences arising in regard to its budget between the committee on the one hand and the authorities responsible for the management of the municipal finances on the other, must necessarily detract from the efficient discharge of its important duties. Apart from these financial questions to which prominence has been given in the recent discussion in Council, there are important problems which seem ripe for consideration, such as the appointment of educationists, who are not members of the Corporation, on the committee, greater co-ordination with the knowledge and experience of the Education Department of Government and the placing of the executive work of the committee on a more effective basis.

Mr. Chunilal Mehta, as the representative of the Corporation, while appreciating the consideration shown to the latter by the deletion of the obnoxious clause, very properly took strong exception to these com-

(Continued on page 8.)

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

POZIERES CAPTURED.

ENEMY ATTACKS ALL REPULSED.

HARD FIGHTIING IN VOLHYNIA.

RUSSIANS 10 MILES FROM ERZINGAN.

The whole of Pozieres has been captured and the British have made further advance west of the village.

General Haig reports that the enemy's attempt on Monday afternoon to attack the British right flank was frustrated and two infantry attacks against the centre were fruitless.

Hitherto the British and the French have taken 26,233 prisoners and enormous booty, including 140 guns and more than 80 square kilometres of ground.

Turkish armies in Armenia are retreating in disorder and the Russians are ten miles from Erzingan.

A furious battle is proceeding in Volhynia in connection with General Sakharoff's offensive between Brody and Vladimir Volynsk.

The Italians have captured Mount Cimone and repulsed with heavy loss two enemy attacks. At Asiago they captured enemy trenches and prisoners.

In the Commons Mr. Asquith announced that the Government did not propose to introduce the Irish Bill with regard to which there did not appear to be a prospect of substantial agreement between all parties.

Referring to the placing of American businessmen on the black list, Lord Robert Cecil pointed out in the Commons that the step applied only to persons manifesting hostility to Great Britain.

The New York correspondent of "The Times" says the Germans fear that the submarine Bremen has been lost.

BRITISH AND GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 25.

In the House of Commons Mr. Forster stated that there were 25,350 British and 20,200 German prisoners in Germany and Britain respectively on June 30th.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market will be closed on July 29th and the five following Saturdays.

COMPULSION AND BRITISH SUBJECTS IN COLONIES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
MALTA, July 25.

It is understood that the non-enforcement of the Military Service Acts against British subjects residing in the Colonies and Protectorates is due to the fact that they are not applicable to Ireland.

WHOLE OF POZIERES CAPTURED.

FURTHER ADVANCE WEST OF THE VILLAGE.

FIERCE FIGHTING AT POZIERES.

ALL ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

WHOLE IN BRITISH HANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 25.

General Haig this afternoon reports:—An attempt to attack our right flank yesterday afternoon was frustrated and two infantry attacks against the centre of our line were fruitless.

Further ground has been gained north of Pozieres despite strong opposition.

The enemy has recently been further reinforced on the Somme front with infantry and guns. The bombardment has been continuous and occasionally very heavy.

Yesterday's infantry attacks which were preceded by specially violent bombardment, were stopped by concentrated fire, the enemy in no place reaching our trenches. Their casualties must have been severe.

PRISONERS INCLUDE TWO BATTALION COMMANDERS.

There has been much hand to hand fighting in other parts of the line, where our infantry in places have worked their way forward.

The greater part of Pozieres is now ours. The prisoners here included two battalion commanders.

ENEMY INFANTRY ATTACK REPULSED.

FIERCE HAND-TO-HAND AND BOMB FIGHTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 25.

General Haig to-night reports that a German attempted infantry attack on Pozieres from the north-east was repulsed by artillery.

Throughout the day there has been fierce hand-to-hand and bomb fighting in various places all along the battle-front.

Between Ancre and the sea nothing of importance has occurred.

WHOLE OF POZIERES OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 26.

A British communiqué says the whole of Pozieres is in our hands. West of the village further advance was made and two strong trenches captured.

The territorials carried out this advance in which a number of prisoners were taken, including five officers captured.

There was no change elsewhere.

CAVALRY'S CHARGE.

AN OFFICER'S DESCRIPTION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 25.

An officer in the Deccan Horse, in a letter to his wife published in "The Times," describes the charge of the 14th instant. He says: "We started at 6-30 in the evening and galloped three miles under heavy shell fire. The ground was full of shell holes, barbed wire, old trenches corpses and all sorts of debris, when we went full tilt down a steep bank into a valley, past the British infantry who were cheering madly. We went on past wrecked guns, tons of ammunition, abandened material and dead Huns, and everywhere met terrific machine-gun fire from a sheltered bank. We were ordered to proceed and the advance guard advanced under heavy fire for half a mile, taking prisoners eight terrified Huns. They also killed forty. The troops dismounted in a hollow and crawled into a wheatfield full of dead Germans. On the top of the hill the troops were held up by heavy gun fire to which we replied with hotchkiss guns. We retired a short distance and dug ourselves in and held on till daybreak, enabling the infantry to come up."

The Divisional General and Army Commander subsequently congratulated the cavalry, who, the officer says, were very bucked and proud.

FRENCH PROGRESS SOUTH OF ESTREES.

ENEMY RAILWAY STATIONS AND BIVOUACS BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, July 25.

This afternoon's communiqué says:—Yesterday evening we carried a group of strongly fortified houses south of Estrees and cleared out enemy trenches north of Vermand-Ovillers.

There has been violent enemy bombardment from Fleury to Lalaufee.

A French air-squadron bombed the railway stations at Pierrepont and Longuyon and bivouacs near Mangiennes.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT IN LALAUFEE DISTRICT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
PARIS, July 26.

Last night's communiqué stated that nothing of importance had occurred apart from the violent bombardment in Lalaufee district on the right of the Meuse.

RESULTS OF THREE WEEKS' OFFENSIVE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, July 25.

Pozieres is on a summit of a small plateau and is a vantage point for artillery, hence the desperate resistance of the Germans.

Hitherto the British and the French have taken 26,233 prisoners and enormous booty, including 140 guns and more than 80 square kilometres of ground.

TURKISH RETREAT IN ARMENIA.

RUSSIANS 10 MILES FROM ERZINGAN.

FURIOUS BATTLE IN VOLHYNIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 25.

The Russian communiqué says that a furious battle is proceeding in connection with General Sakharoff's offensive between Brody and Vladimir-Volynsk.

The Turkish armies in Armenia are retreating in disorder and we are ten miles from Erzingan.

RUSSIANS CLOSE ON THE HEELS OF TURKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, July 26.

A communiqué says the Russians are close on the heels of the Turks who are fleeing in disorder towards Erzingan abandoning guns, rifles and stores.

RUMANIAN INTERESTS IN BUKOVINA.

AUSTRO-GERMAN DEFEAT A PRIME NECESSITY,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, July 26.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, July 24:—The Bucharest "Adeverul" says that the condition precedent to Rumania's gaining Bukovina is a defeat of the Austro-Germans, to which Rumania has contributed. Immediate action is necessary.

CAUCASUS CAMPAIGN.

EXTENT OF RUSSIAN ADVANCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, July 26.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, July 24:—The "Morning Post's" Petrograd correspondent gives the Russians the whole of the 200-mile road from Trebizond to Erzerum; others give Turkey 30 miles northward of Ardasa.

ATROCIOUS ORDER IN WEST PRUSSIA.

COMPULSORY SERVICE FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
AMSTERDAM, July 25.

Compulsory service in harvestfields for women and children has been introduced in West Prussia. Refusal is punishable with one year's imprisonment and a fine of £75.

AMERICAN BUSINESSMEN ON BLACK LIST.

ONLY PERSONS MANIFESTING HOSTILITY TO BRITAIN INCLUDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 25.

Referring in the House of Commons to the placing of American businessmen on the black list, Lord Robert Cecil pointed out that the step applied only to persons manifesting hostility to Great Britain.

IMPORTANT ITALIAN SUCCESS.

MOUNT CIMONE CAPTURED.

FURTHER PROGRESS AT ASIAGO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 25.

An Italian communiqué says:—We have captured Mount Cimone and repulsed with heavy loss two enemy attacks.

At Asiago we have captured enemy trenches and prisoners.

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

DOMINION REPRESENTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 25.

Replying in the House of Lords to Viscount Templetown, who asked why no representatives of the Dominions had been included in the Committee appointed to consider the conclusions of the Paris Economic Conference, Lord Crewe said that the present committee was purely of a preliminary nature. Opportunity would be given for the representation of self-governing colonies in all questions affecting the Empire.

ANOTHER PURCHASE OF JAVA SUGAR.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE WITH HOLLAND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 25.

It is reported in the City that a further arrangement has been made with Holland for another large purchase of Java sugar, to be financed by the issue of Treasury Bills.

COCOANUT ESTATES IN THE EMPIRE.

ALLEGED PURCHASES BY ALIEN FIRM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 25.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law announced that he was inquiring into the alleged purchases of cocoanut estates in various parts of the Empire by an alien firm.

SHACKLETON RELIEF EXPEDITIONS.

TWENTY THOUSAND STERLING VOTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 25.

The vote for the Civil Service Supplementary Estimate includes twenty-thousand sterling for the Shackleton Relief Expeditions.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

PURCHASED BY U. S. FOR £5,000,000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
WASHINGTON, July 25.

It is officially announced that the United States has practically concluded the purchase of the Danish West Indies for five million sterling. The treaty confirming the sale will probably be signed to-day and will go immediately to the Senate.

DISASTER UNDER LAKE ERIE.

24 KILLED BY EXPLOSION IN WATER WORKS TUNNEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CLEVELAND, July 25

Twenty-four persons have been killed by a gas explosion in the waterworks tunnel under Lake Erie. Rescuers are seeking the survivors.

VESSELS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 25.

The British steamers Wolf, Llongwen and Knutsford have been sunk. The crews were saved.

LONDON, July 25.

The steamer Olive has been sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean.

NAPLES, July 26.

Seventeen of the crew of the torpedoed steamer Llongwen have been landed here. Fourteen were drowned through the capsizing of a boat.

DOVER PATROL.

MAGNITUDE OF OPERATIONS DURING WAR.

INVALUABLE ASSISTANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 25.

A despatch from Vice-Admiral Bacon regarding the operations of the Dover patrol since December 3rd, 1915, pays a tribute to the unremitting energy of the officers and men under his command. Twenty-one thousand merchantmen, besides warships and auxiliaries, have passed the patrol in six months and of that number only 21 have been lost or seriously damaged by the enemy, while four per cent. of the patrol-boats have been sunk with the loss of 77 lives.

CROSS-CHANNEL TRANSPORT FACILITATED.

The patrol assists in guarding the flank of the cross-Cahnnel transport, in which not a single life has been lost. Besides reconnaissances naval airmen have carried out eleven raids on enemy aerodromes in Belgium. They have made thirteem attacks on enemy vessels and have destroyed nine enemy aeroplanes and a submarine. The service of the naval airmen in Flanders has been most valuable.

DESTRUCTION OF ENEMY SUBMARINES AND SURFACE BOATS.

Patrol-boats have destroyed several submarines and some surface-boats, much reducing the activit of submarines from the Belgian coast.

FOREIGN SUBMARINES IN SWEDISH WATERS.

ORDER ISSUED TO ATTACK THEM IMMEDIATELY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
STOCKHOLM, July 25.

A General Order has been issued to the Swedish forces that foreign submarines in Swedish waters should be attacked immediately, unless they are recognised to be neutrals or merchantmen.

MERCHANT SUBMARINE BREMEN.

GERMANS FEAR SHE IS LOST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 25.

The New York correspondent of the "Times" says that the Germans fear that the submarine Bremen has been lost.

NATIVES OF TROPICAL AFRICA.

QUESTION OF RECRUITMENT BEING CONSIDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 25.

In the House of Common's to-day Mr. Bonar Law said the Government was carefully considering the question of recruitment and training of native troops in East, West and Central Africa. Steps were being taken to make the best military use of the natives of tropical Africa.

A CORRECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 25.

In Lord Curzon's speech in the debate on Mesopotamia, issued yesterday, the words "they were satisfied" with regard to the Vincent Commission were incorrectly signalled and should be omitted.

KITCHENER MEMORIAL FUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 25.

The Kitchener Fund now amounts to over £1,21,000. The Eastern Telegraph Company has given £250 and the Bengal Iron and Steel Company £100.

MESOPOTAMIA AND DARDANELLES COMMISSION.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 25.

Mr. Asquith will to-morrow announce the Mesopotamia and Dardanelles Commissioners.

THE IRISH BILL.

NOT TO BE INTRODUCED.

NO PROSPECT OF AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 25.

In the Commons Mr. Asquith announced that the Government did not propose to introduce the Irish Bill with regard to which there did not appear to be a prospect of substantial agreement between all parties.

After Mr. Asquith's announcement, Mr. Redmond obtained leave to move an adjournment.

Mr. Asquith's announcement was made in reply to Mr. Redmond, who asked if Government intended to depart from the terms of the agreement based on Mr. Lloyd George's proposals or to insert proposals at variance with the agreement without consulting the Nationalists.

Mr. Asquith pointed out that the agreement was subject to the approval of and revision by the Cabinet. In this connection two questions emerged.

Firstly.—The form in which Ulster's exclusion should be provided for. All parties were agreed that the inclusion should not be automatic and Government could not do more than make that sure.

Secondly.—After full examination Government felt that they could not themselves agree and could not expect the House to agree that the full number of Irish members should be retained in the Commons after an election, except where the consideration of Home Rule or an amending Bill was concerned.

Mr. Asquith then stated that Government did not intend to introduce any Home Rule Bill unless there was substantial agreement between all parties. He acknowledged the loyal and patriotic attitude of the Nationalists during the war.

The Nationalists had the opportunity to bring Home Rule into immediate operation. Were they going to throw it away?

Government believed that the opportunity had come which might not recur and as an old Home Ruler he asked the Nationalists to reconsider their decision.

MR. REDMOND'S WARNING.

LATER.

In moving the adjournment of the House, Mr. Redmond reviewed the negotiations leading to the agreement between himself and Sir Edward Carson, and its approval by their respective supporters. On returning to London he was faced by an entirely new proposal propounded by Lord Lansdowne and on 20th July he received an extraordinary notification that the Cabinet had postponed consideration of the draft Bill and was considering a number of new proposals.

IRISH MEMBERS' POSITION.

"I asked for particulars and was informed that the Cabinet did not desire to consult me or communicate with me till a settlement had been reached. On Saturday Mr. Lloyd George informed me that the Cabinet had decided to insert in the Bill a provision for the permanent exclusion of the Ulster counties and to omit the agreement for the retention of the Irish members at Westminster during the transitory period. The decision was final and not open to discussion. I and my colleagues adhere to every word of the agreement, but we cannot agree to the new proposals which would mean a disgraceful breach of faith on my part towards my supporters in Ireland. I warn the Government that we shall oppose such a Bill at every stage."

NATIONALISTS HENCEFORTH FREE TO CRITICISE.

Mr. Redmond concluded that while the attitude of himself and his friends towards the war was unaltered and unalterable the Nationalists would consider themselves free to criticise vacillation on the part of Government both, in domestic affairs and in the conduct of the war.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S REGRET.

Mr. Lloyd George argued that the difference in reference to Ulster was a matter of phraseology. He admitted that there had been a departure from the agreement with reference to representation at Westminster, which was due to the opposition of Unionists, who argued that if after dissolution the Irish members at Westminster were not diminished they might make difference between a Liberal and Unionist Government on any general question of Government of the Empire. No agreement was possible without modifications and it would, therefore, be idle to introduce a Bill.

He deeply regretted it and thought it a disaster, but the Irish members knew their country and English Home Rulers recognised that their difficulties were due to causes which the former had done the best to avert.

SIR. E. CARSON ON EXCLUSION OF ULSTER

Sir Edward Carson, following Mr. Lloyd George, said he entered into the negotiations thinking only of the war and was anxious to prevent any distraction from it. He understood that the six counties were to be struck out definitely from the Home Rule Act. No exclusion could be called permanent. "Ulster can be won over by good government. Exclude her and then win her." If the hopes of a settlement were shattered it would be a calamity.

Mr. Dillon, who followed, declared that the settlement had finally broken down.

Mr. Asquith appealed to the Nationalists to reconsider their decision.

The motion was talked out.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE

MR. PATEL'S RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, July 26.

The Bombay Legislative Council resumed its sittings to-day at Poona and in about 35 minutes disposed of the remaining items on the agenda. Failing light alone compelled the Council to adjourn yesterday, there being no electric lights in the Council Hall at Poona, otherwise the business would have been finished last evening.

All the members who attended the meeting yesterday were present, while there was falling off in the number of visitors.

When the meeting commenced there were five resolutions remaining on the agenda. Of these three were only of minor importance and were disposed of in a few minutes' time. Considerable interest centered in Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas' resolution recommending the appointment of an expert to enquire into the industrial possibilities of Sind. But the mover at the last moment realised the futility of the resolution as the Industrial Committee for the whole Presidency, was bound to consider the possibilities also of Sind and accordingly withdrew his resolution.

When Mr. Patel's resolution was reached His Excellency the President called out the hon. member's name. Mr. Patel half rising from his seat looked expectantly at Mr. Chaubal. The latter immediately got up and cut matters short by giving the assurance that the apprehension entertained by the mover was quite unfounded and efficiency was the sole restriction imposed. On this assurance Mr. Patel withdrew his motion.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

His Excellency on taking seat called upon Rao Bahadur Narayan T. Vaidya to move the resolution standing on his name. The resolution ran as follows:—

"That the Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council to consider the desirability of the Vernacular Final as also the Vernacular 4th Standard (which qualify for admission to English schools) examinations being held every year in March or April instead of in September or October."

Mr. Vaidya explained the various inconveniences under which the vernacular school students were at present suffering.

The Hon. Mr. Sharp, Director of Public Instruction, said the grievance was a real one. It was entirely due to the transfer of date of the Matriculation Examination from November to March by the University authorities. This had considerably upset the arrangements of the Educational Department and they had not been able to arrive at satisfactory solutions of the many difficulties. He assured the hon. mover that the Department would do their best to find the solution, though he did not wish to commit himself as to the line of action. Since the resolution only aimed at considering the desirability of the proposal he was perfectly willing to agree to it.

Mr. Chaubal on behalf of the Government said that the resolution contained two distinct portions: one regarding the vernacular final and the other regarding the fourth standard which qualified for admission to English schools. He was prepared to accept the resolution in so far it referred to the fourth standard.

Mr. Vaidya assented to the proposal and the resolution was accepted in the modified form.

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE TO ROHRI MUNICIPALITY.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas next moved that it be recommended to the Governor that elective franchise be granted to the Municipality of Rohri, in the district of Sukkur, in the province of Sind.

Mr. Curtis said the Commissioner of the division had not been approached in the matter and he was fully competent to deal with it. On this assurance the resolution was withdrawn.

Mr. Vishindas then asked for permission to withdraw his motion recommending the appointment of an industrial expert for the purpose of making a thorough survey of the industrial possibilities of Sind with a view to revive industries and develop them. He explained that an industrial committee for the whole presidency could go into the matter and so he wished to drop his proposal.

His Excellency granted the permission to withdraw the resolution.

RESOLUTION ON SYDENHAM COLLEGE WITHDRAWN.

The next resolution standing on the name of the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel ran thus:—

"That this council recommends that his Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to take immediate steps to remove the existing restrictions which debar Indians duly qualified in England from holding the posts of the Principal and Professor of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics of Bombay."

Before Mr. Patel spoke on the resolution, Mr. Chaubal on behalf of the Government wanted a say a few words to save time. He assured the Council that there were no restrictions which debarred an Indian duly qualified in England from holding the posts in question. The only restriction was efficiency. Whether they got Indians or Europeans, efficiency was the only consideration. The institution was the first of its kind and was only in its infancy so they should have such men who would be able to bring it on a sound footing.

Mr. Patel then asked for permission to withdraw the motion and added he would like to explain how he came to bring forward this resolution. He had just mentioned the names of Mr. Burnett-Hurst and Mr. Muzumdar and was going to speak on their connection with the institution when the Governor called him to order.

His Excellency said the names had nothing to do with the resolution.

Mr. Patel eventually withdrew his motion.

The last resolution on the agenda standing in the name of the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri to the effect that Settlement Officers' reports should be made available to people concerned before or at least along with the notices inviting objections, was withdrawn, the Hon. Mr. Carmichael having given the assurance that orders have been issued to comply with the subject matter of the resolution. Mr. Carmichael added that the order would apply to the whole of the Presidency.

The Council then adjourned sine die.

CONGESTION ON RAILWAYS.

CONFERENCE AT CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 26.

The Railway Congestion Conference at which delegates from all parts of India were present, was opened to-day in the Council Chamber at Government House. Sir George Barnes presided. There were 36 delegates present.

Sir George Barnes in opening the proceedings in the course of his speech, said:—This meeting is called to discuss, and if possible to avert the difficulties and dangers which we believe, are likely to beset us during the next cold weather. The congestion on railways is much more acute in the United Kingdom than it is in India, and the congestion there had resulted in great inconvenience to the mercantile community and to the public at large. Here in India, at a great distance from the struggle, the effects on railway working are far less serious, but we must not overlook the fact that our difficulties are due to the war, and consequently to some extent beyond our control, for one thing the supply of railway materials from England is necessarily limited. By principle that must not interfere with the manufacture of war materials, and we cannot purchase in America because that would hamper the policy of Imperial finance and disturb the exchange again, and perhaps this is the most important factor of all. There is a great shortage of tonnage and a desire of saving also every rupee that can be saved for general purposes of the Empire has resulted in very great reduction of railway expenditure. We can only face the position as we find it. The Railway Board and the Railway Companies have done what they could to increase the capacity of their lines, and as regards rolling stock we have taken steps to insure that India shall receive her fair share of such materials as the Ministry of Munitions can assign.

The Conference next proceeded to consider the first question in the Agenda, *viz.*, measures to prevent congestion during the next busy season mainly by increasing the quantity of coal transport during the slack season. This raised the questions:—(1) What quantity of coal railways could carry and (2) what quantity the collieries could tender.

Sir George invited the Agents of Railways to speak on the first point.

Sir R. Highet (E. I. R.) dealt in detail with the traffic history of the past three years during which a sudden development of coal traffic to Bombay had caused all the trouble. He concluded:—The railways have no difficulty at present time in getting all the indents for wagons in full, and on the East Indian Railway, I regret to say, we have already a large number standing idle and the number is daily increasing. I think there is no cause for anxiety at the present time, so far as coal traffic is concerned. I would urge on consumers to increase their stocks as far as this is possible during the next six months.

Mr. G. C. Godfrey, Agent, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, said that so far as the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was concerned they would not be able to carry more coal than they were now carrying. In busy season he thought they would be doing all that was required of them.

Major Hepper, Agent, G. I. P. Railway, pointed out that the G. I. P. was the receiving line and therefore had no control over the traffic. The railway could take one hundred wagons a day more during the slack season than during the busy. Detailed improvements were now being effected. If more engine power were available more could be done.

RAISING OF COAL.

Sir R. H. Gillan thought the previous speakers had established that the railways had surplus capacity during the slack season. It now remained to be seen whether coal could be raised.

Mr. B. A. White speaking for the collieries, considered the measures taken by railways from March 1916 had given splendid results. He had no doubt that if there was nothing to interfere with these measures in the future all coal requirements would be carried successfully. He estimated the available coal from July to December at about 7,000,000 possibly 7,500,000 tons. There was undoubtedly a shortage of what was known as first class coal at the moment owing to a recent outbreak of cholera and heavy Government purchases throughout the year, but there was still a fair quantity of fair coal in stock at collieries available for immediate despatch. The only difficulty they had over despatches at the moment was some difficulty about wagons on the B. N. Railway and in the matter of making heavy despatches to Bombay and Madras. It was hardly correct to say that all indents were being met in full. The only practical test to apply to the suggestion that there was not enough coal available for Bombay or any suggestion that Bombay had as much coal as they wanted, was to get in a position to meet indents in full and see the result.

Sir George Barnes considered the sense of the opinions expressed was that the railways could carry all traffic offering during the slack season.

Mr. Wardlaw Milne doubted the ability to do so and gave examples in support.

The representative of the Mill-Owners' Association said:—We have been receiving short of our actual consumption. Our daily consumption is 1,500 to 1,800 tons but we are prepared to take up to 4,000 tons daily in order to lay in stocks during the slack season.

Sir R. S. Highet repeated that he could carry all coal offering not only during the slack season but during the busy.

Mr. Godfrey said:—We can carry 750 wagons daily. We think we can carry all available for supply but it depends partly on destination.

Mr. Ryan said:—We fear the coal raising difficulty, not the railway shortage.

Mr. White estimated the stocks at the collieries at half to one million second class coal.

The Mill-Owners' representative said:—We could take second class coal but reluctantly.

Mr. Wardlaw Milne said:—We would take any we can get. (Laughter).

Sir R. S. Highet said we have miles of empty wagons. You can't reconcile that with indents not supplied in full.

The conference then proceeded to the question of methods for the encouragement of traffic in the slack season

Mr. Wardlaw Milne praised the Bombay system, but regretted that railway receipts were being hawked about the market by people. The system should be extended so that no coal should be supplied except against Chamber indents.

Mr. B. A. White (Calcutta) agreed the system should be extended to the B. N. Railway.

Mr. Ryan (U. P Chamber of Commerce) also complained of the hawking of consignments by speculators. He suggested prepayment of freight to stop it.

The member of the Bengal National Chamber urged deferred freights.

The suggestion was supported by the Indian Merchants' Chamber's representative who disapproved of deferred payments

The Millowners' Association endorsed Mr. Wardlaw Milne's view.

The Bombay Chamber with a representative of the Millowners' Association should issue indents.

Mr. Ryan thought the proposal to increase freights should be deferred from the 1st September to the 1st November.

The conference then passed on to the question of dealing with congestion if it arose. This resolved into the discussion of the feasibility of local committees at important centres to assist and advise the railways as to preference to various classes of commodities. All the speakers united in pointing out the scheme as impracticable.

This concluded the Agenda.

TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The poor shareholders of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. must feel very grateful to you for having thrown your columns open for an expression of the great discontent that prevails among them on account of the attempt now being made to take advantage of the accidental war profits to snatch permanent, heavy gains for the agents at their cost. Your correspondents have well shown that, what with the heavy payments for the purchase of concessions and the cost of prospecting, etc., the royalties, the working expenses, the commissions, and what not, the Company has from the beginning dealt most generously with the agents; and that, if there are any special profits this year, they are due only to the passing accident of the war and not to any unusual tact or skill on the part of the managers, entitling them to get their terms with the Company so radically changed. In fact, there are many industries in Bengal and some even in Bombay that have made abnormal war profits and ungrudgingly paid cent. per cent. dividends and even more, and yet to our knowledge their managers have not pointed to these adventitious and transitory profits as a proof of their merits and based on them a claim for very liberal changes in their agreements, though these might have been in force for years, whereas the present company has been in existence for not more than nine years and has only twice paid interest at the very modest rate of once 6 and next 8 per cent., and that also according to all accounts after a great tussle by some of the directors who could realise the woes of the ordinary shareholders. One can unhesitatingly say that, if there are any surplus profits due to the accidental circumstance of the war, the benefit of it should mainly go, not to the managers, but to the holders of the ordinary and deferred shares, as it is these only who have thus far borne and have always to bear the risk of wastage, shortage, breakage, etc., and who, therefore, may very justly and rightly claim large returns on their investments while they can. In this connection it may not be amiss to call to mind that in the very first prospectus issued by the Company, the capital that was laid down to be subscribed was only half of what was subsequently accepted, and many investors, considering the smallness of the capital and the rush of subscribers, applied for double the number of the shares they actually wanted, thinking that at the most they would be allotted only half the number they applied for. After these applications were made, but before the allotments were proceeded with, the Company revised its prospectus and raised the capital to nearly double the original figure, and thus the allotments were made in full. Of course it was open to the subscribers who had based their applications on the original prospectus to withdraw their applications, but in those days very few understood their legal position as their attention was not expressly called to it in the second or revised prospectus, with the result that many men who had only moderate resources but who, relying upon the good name of the promoters, were anxious to secure some shares in the concern, found themselves burdened with a larger number of shares than they could conveniently hold. Then came the long and anxious period of construction, hopes and disappointments, experiments and failures, monetary crisis, and other difficulties innumerable. Sir, you can well realise the pitiable situation of these poor shareholders who owing to a miscalculation had come to invest their all and even borrowed money on these shares, and who, during the anxious times above described, could not even part with their holdings owing to heavy depreciation and had patiently to sit for seven long years whistling for the dividend that never came. And now when an accident has provided an opportunity to reward their patience, what exhibition of narrow spirit do we see?

One wonders why such a short notice, barely a fortnight, has been given for a meeting where a resolution of such wide-reaching effects has to be considered. The agents and their friends who knew long beforehand what was contemplated had had enough time to be prepared with proxies and what not, but what of the poor, ordinary shareholders whose interests are going to be so prejudicially affected now and for ever? Again, the day and the hour named for the meeting are also such as to cause special grumbling. May I conclude by pointing out to the shareholders of this Company the splendid results that have been achieved by the shareholders of the Bombay Tramways Co. and Messrs. Treacher and Co. by united action, and earnestly asking them to make all efforts to attend the meeting of the 27th instant in their hundreds and to demand by their united voice at any rate a postponement of the meeting to some distant date so that they could have time to consider the matter fully?—Yours, etc.,

ANOTHER SHAREHOLDER.

Bombay, 25th July, 1916.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The letter of "Another Shareholder" appearing in your to-day's issue is very explanatory, but the main contention at present is not what he dilates upon, but whether the agents are at this stage of their contract entitled to ask for an increase in commission and in the period of their agency?

According to rumour they have been preparing for some length of time to take the shareholders by surprise by bringing in the two proposals now embodied in their circular, as also of increasing the capital by the issue of further shares. For the purpose of to-morrow's (Thursday's) meeting they are said to have gathered a number of proxies before the shareholders have had time to give the matter their careful consideration, and as the shareholders are scattered all over India in different parts the agents are not afraid of any serious opposition which can count in vote-taking. That an Indian firm of prominence like Tata's should try to bring on an alteration in an agreement framed by themselves after deliberate consideration and consultation and accepted by the shareholders *before* the period for which it was made has expired, does not in my opinion reflect credit on them. Supposing some other events had happened instead of the war, or the war had brought on results other than the present ones, and the Company lost instead of gaining, would the agents have come forward and foregone their minimum commission? Any way it is not a high standard of business morality in my opinion, and if responsible firms like Tata's do not show us a better example I do not know what will be said of Indians' business morality in general by the foreigners? Acting on the same principles as Messrs. Tata's, supposing the Government or the Mourbhanj State or any other party were to come forward with excuses for raising their incomes also now that the Company has commenced working profitably how would the agents relish it?

I am afraid of taking up your space and shall therefore close this letter speaking only of one or two matters in which the shareholders have to be warned. If at all the proposal about the extension of the agency to thirty years is allowed to be passed by a majority, a protest ought to be made in allowing the extension to the agents' assigns (as proposed in the resolution) for if the agents get a handsome return and transfer their agency to any Tom, Dick or Harry, are the shareholders to have no voice in their appointment?

The agents have said that they have brought forward these resolutions "in the interest of the Company." Everybody knows that the shareholders' interest will not improve by the passing of these resolutions—the deferred shareholders faring the worst. They should have said the resolutions are in the interest of the agents only.—Yours, etc.,

O. NAZAR.

Bombay, 26th July, 1916.

A LADY'S APPLICATION TO BE ENROLLED AS PLEADER.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 26.

A Special Bench of the Calcutta High Court consisting of the Chief Justice and four judges considered the application from Miss Regina Guha for enrolment as pleader. Miss Guha passed the B.A. examination in 1911 standing third in order of merit, headed the list in the M.A. in 1913 and passed the B.L. examination this year.

Mr. Norton who represented the applicant, after reading the definition of "person" from the general clauses of the Act submitted that person included both sexes. There was nothing in any of the Acts passed since 1793 where it was mentioned that woman should be eliminated from the word "person." In the Act of 1793 the word used was "man" but since then legislation had been progressive and the culminative oect was the extension of the privilege and the word "man" was changed to "person" in the Act of 1814.

The Advocate-General said when the pleaders' profession was constituted it was clearly contemplated that the profession should consist of men. There was no doubt legislation had been progressing and it was open to the Court to say whether a person included both sexes. But he would point out the difficulty was that throughout the general clause of the Act the personal pronoun had been used, and it was for the Court to say whether "he" meant "she."

Their Lordships reserved judgment.

IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

(Continued from page 6.)

ments which inplied, as he said, that there is something rotten in the State of the Schools Committee and as pertinently inquired what grounds, if any, the Select Committee had for indulging in such sweeping assertions, as that so serious were the defects in the administration and finances of the Schools Committee that more drastic measures than that proposed by Clause 2 were necessary. Was it fair and correct, in principle, he asked, that a public body like the Corporation, should be thus condemned without being heard on the matter? And he had no difficulty in making short work of the allegations. But while he was proceeding with this necessary though unfortunate task, he was told by the President that as Clause 2 had been dropped, no discussion on the subject could be allowed. As Mr. Chunilal effectively retorted, his object was that the report of the Select Committee which assigned the reasons for the deletion of the clause should not go unchallenged,—a contention that could not be resisted when it is remembered that what the Council was considering was the original Bill along with the report of the Select Committee and though the Government had accepted the recommendation with regard to clause 2, the acceptance could only be said to be really given to it when the Council itself passed the second reading of the Bill. The argument on which Lord Willingdon's ruling was based, namely, that no discussion on the report of the Select Committee with regard to clause 2 was relevant, cannot hold water.

NON-OFFICIAL VIEWS OVERRIDDEN.

The discussion on what is termed the "mhowra legislation" provided, as has been already said, a fresh instance of the manner in which the views of the representatives of the public are overridden. The object of clause 2 of this Bill is to bring the Kaira District within the operation of the special provision of section 18B relating to the rules to be made for regulating or prohibiting the collection, sale and possession of "mhowra" flowers. The grounds on which this extension is urged are that illicit distillation from "mhowra" flowers is rife in this district to an extent which is out of proportion to the area and population; that the measures hitherto taken to cope with the evil have proved unavailing; that there are good reasons for believing that the habitual contravention of excise law is closely connected with the persistence of crimes of violence in the district; that the proposed measure will not only be effective but will not cause appreciable hardship to the people; and that finally the use of mhowra flowers as an article of diet and fodder in Kaira is only occasional and decreasing. Mr. Carmichael, whose manner of presenting even a *prima facie* case is not generally either lucid or convincing, did not, as might have been expected, succeed in giving this patently bad case, based on insufficient investigation and unsubstantiated generalisations, even the appearance of strength. This will be evident from his naive admission that it would be right to put a stop to the demoralisation which according to him exists, even at the cost of inconvenience to the people. The whole case of the Government was based on the assumption that mhowra flower had practically ceased to be an article of food for man and fodder for cattle in the Kaira District and the assumption itself was based on the report of the Collector of the district—a report that was made available to the non-official members of the Council only to-day.

POLICY LAID DOWN BY LORD RIPON.

Mr. Patel, who moved the deletion of the clause, took his stand on the ground that as mhowra flower is used as staple food for man and fodder for cattle, the measure proposed was calculated to press heavily on the poor people and thus was entirely opposed to the policy laid down in no unmistakable terms by Lord Ripon's Government when they vetoed a similar Bill of the Government of Bombay in 1882 with special reference to the districts of Thana and Kolaba. The remarks of Lord Ripon's Government on the subject amply bear quotation:—

"On the other hand the opponents of the measure assert that the evidence which has been brought forward in its support is not sufficient to establish the reality of the evils which are alleged to exist, or to prove that, if those evils exist, the present law is inadequate to meet them; and, further they maintain and this is their principal ground of objection that the proposed law will inflict severe hardship upon the poorer class of cultivators by depriving them of the free use of an article which they consume largely as food for themselves or for their cattle."

The same arguments apply in this case and they were urged by all the non-official members who spoke on the subject.

Mr. Patel had no difficulty in dealing effectively with the arguments advanced by Mr. Carmichael. Mr. Parekh, who followed him and who spoke with authority on the subject, forcibly enforced Mr. Patel's contentions, and pointed out that the only effect of a repressive measure like this would be to re-kindle the spirit of turbulence and irascibility latent in the Dharalas of the district whom a kind and sympathetic treatment in the past had changed into industrious peasants. Mr. Pratt attempted to show that, whatever may have been the fact fifteen years ago, times had changed now and with the rise in the standard of living the use of the mhowra flower as a staple food had ceased,—a statement which is belied as Mr. Parekh pointed out, by the "Imperial Gazetteer" published so late as 1911. Mr. Khare raised a very important point when he said that whether mhowra flower had ceased to be a staple food for man or not, the fact remained that the Council had had no information on the subject, as the Collector's report was supplied to them only to-day and that therefore they could not be expected to give their opinion one way or the other.

AN AMAZING PLEA.

Mr. Lalubhai took the same commonsense view and moved that the consideration of the Bill be adjourned till the next meeting, and he quoted the precedent followed in the case of the Town-Planning Bill and the Talukdari Bill. But Mr. Carmichael would not have it and his Excellency urged the amazing plea that, if they adopted such a course, executive government would be very difficult. His Excellency's plea might well be put thus: "It is all very well for you people to talk. But it is *we* who govern and we know how inconvenient all this would be for us." Mr. Belvi hotly met Lord Willingdon's plea by retorting that, if the Executive had a duty to perform, the non-official members had no less a duty to perform to the people whose interests they represented. But apparently the Government were resolved that the request of the non-official members for fuller information before they committed themselves to the principle of the Bill by adopting its first reading was not worthy of respect and the motion for adjournment was not accepted. Under these circumstances Mr. Patel wisely decided to withdraw his amendment.

The consideration of the debate on Mr. Pranjpye's masterly indictment may be deferred to a later occasion.

LATE MR. KRISTODAS PAL.

HON. MR. LYON'S REMARKABLE SPEECH AT THE ANNIVERSARY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 25.

The death anniversary of the late Mr. Kristodas Pal was celebrated on Monday evening at the Calcutta University Institute. The Maharaja of Burdwan, who presided, in the course of his address said that Mr. Kristodas was never one who thought of force as a weapon in political warfare. If they were to look into their own hearts they would find that they lacked that moderation that was the keynote of the success of Mr. Pal's life. He was moderate yet he was unflinching and never hesitated to say what he ought to say. The great want at the present moment was to find men of his spirit to forward and bring Government and the people into closer and better relations with each other.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Lyon in the course of his speech briefly sketched the career of Mr. Kristodas Pal and referred in eulogistic terms to his many good qualities and the unique position he occupied in the estimation of both Government and the people. Referring to the present political situation in Bengal he asked what Mr. Kristodas would have done to-day. "He would have been filled with hope and enthusiasm at the thought of the position that India is to attain at no distant date as a partner in the great Empire. His insight would have enabled him to understand how deeply the loyalty of India has impressed the great co-sharers in our empire and how it has strengthened the hands of all who work for her advancement. At the same time he would have seen that we must wait until victory has crowned our efforts in the war and until the great conference of the nations of the Empire has assembled to determine its future Government. And, he would also have known how to utilise this period of waiting in formulation of the claims and aspirations of his countrymen. But as a great Bengali what would he have thought and said taking the view of a statesman? He would have seen that Bengal of all provinces of India, was figuring in the eyes of the world as a home of the one band of Indians who are traitors to the Empire and to the cause of India. He would have found the name of Bengal linked always with the political dacoities and murders. Bengal would have been quoted to him as a great bar to the realisation of India's aspirations and he would have found a great city, and countryside as well, terrorised by men of whom many have been paid by German gold to betray their own country, who can find no other panacea for the ills they were suffering than loot and murder of innocent villagers and assassination of the guardians of public peace. And, with fairness which never deserted him he would have recognised that these same guardians are displaying these qualities of bravery and constant loyalty to their country which every true Bengali would wish to find in every one of his fellow countrymen. Now, you and I know perfectly well that miscreants do not represent real Bengal but that does not help us in the least. There was a time when Mr. Kristodas Pal was here, when the opinion of Bengal counted far more than it counts to-day. Now Bengal is a suspect, her loyalty is distrusted, her judgment is found wanting, and she is condemned because she cannot secure in her midst peace and order which are essential to true progress. But worse than all is the fact that these men who are degrading Bengal and depriving her of her proper place in the councels of India pretend that they are fighting for their country's cause. They are like men who sullied the fair fame of France by the atrocities of the French Revolution. Could there by any greater antithesis to the true spirit of India than this doctrine of terrorism and violence which has been imported from a foreign country"?

ITALY AND MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S PREDICTION.

(Reuter's Special War Service.)

ROME, July 25.

Mr. Lloyd George's predictions of victory in a few months are much commented upon. It is pointed out that Mr. Lloyd George has precise knowledge of the military power of the Allies and the conditions of the Central Powers.

THE IRISH REBELLION.

COMMISSION'S REPORT.

SINN FEINERS' CAREFUL PLANNING.

GERMAN PLOT EXPOSED.

PREVIOUS WARNING UNHEEDED.

There was issued on July 3 the report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the causes of the recent outbreak of rebellion in Ireland, and into the conduct and degree of responsibility of the civil and military executive in Ireland in connection therewith.

The Royal Commissioners were: Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, Sir Montague Shearman (Judge of the High Court), and Sir Mackenzie Dalzell Chalmers.

The report of the Commission is an exhaustive document, signed by all the Commissioners. It deals with the constitution of the Irish Executive, in so far as it is concerned with the maintenance of law and order; the legal powers vested in the Executive; and the history of the events leading up to the rebellion.

Below we give the conclusions of the Commissioners in full, headings being introduced for the sake of clearness:

It is outside the scope of your Majesty's instructions to us to inquire how far the policy of the Irish Executive was adopted by the Cabinet as a whole, or to attach responsibility to any but the Civil and Military Executive in Ireland; but the general conclusion that we draw from the evidence before us is that the main cause of the rebellion appears to be that lawlessness was allowed to grow up unchecked, and that Ireland for several years past has been administered on the principle that it was safer and more expedient to leave law in abeyance if collision with any faction of the Irish people could thereby be avoided.

Such a policy is the negation of that cardinal rule of Government which demands that the enforcement of law and the preservation of order should always be independent of political expediency.

We consider that the importation of large quantities of arms into Ireland after the lapse of the Arms Act, and the toleration of drilling by large bodies of men first in Ulster, and then in other districts of Ireland created conditions which rendered possible the recent troubles in Dublin and elsewhere.

It appears to us that reluctance was shown by the Irish Government to repress by prosecution written and spoken seditious utterances, and to suppress the drilling and manoeuvring of armed forces known to be under the control of men who were openly declaring their hostility to your Majesty's Government and their readiness to welcome and assist your Majesty's enemies.

This reluctance was largely prompted by the pressure brought to bear by the Parliamentary representatives of the Irish people, and in Ireland itself there developed a widespread belief that no repressive measures would be undertaken by the Government against sedition. This led to a rapid increase of preparations for insurrection, and was the immediate cause of the recent outbreak.

SEDITIOUS UTTERANCES.

We are of opinion that from the commencement of the present war all seditious utterances and publications should have been firmly suppressed at the outset, and if juries or magistrates were found unwilling to enforce this policy further powers should have been invoked under the existing Acts for the Defence of the Realm.

We are also of opinion that on the outbreak of war all drilling and manoeuvring by unrecognised bodies of men, whether armed or unarmed, should have been strictly prohibited, and that as soon as it became known to the Irish Government that the Irish Volunteers and the Citizen Army were under the control of men prepared to assist your Majesty's enemies if the opportunity should be offered to them, all drilling and open carrying of arms by these bodies of men should have been forcibly suppressed.

It does not appear to be disputed that the authorities in the spring of 1916, while believing that the seditious bodies would not venture unaided to break into insurrection, were convinced that they were prepared to assist a German landing.

We are further of opinion that at the risk of a collision early steps should have been taken to arrest and prosecute leaders and organisers of sedition.

For the reasons before given, we do not think that any responsibility rests upon the Lord-Lieutenant. He was appointed in February, 1915, and was in no way answerable for the policy of the Government.

"PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE."

We are, however, of the opinion that the Chief Secretary, as the administrative head of your Majesty's Government in Ireland, is primarily responsible for the situation that was allowed to arise and the outbreak that occurred.

Sir Matthew Nathan assumed office as Under-Secretary to the Irish Government in September, 1914, only. In our view he carried out with the utmost loyalty the policy of the Government, and of his immediate superior the Chief Secretary, but we consider that he did not sufficiently impress upon the Chief Secretary, during the latter's prolonged absences from Dublin, the necessity for more active measures to remedy the situation in Ireland, which on Dec. 18 last, in a letter to the Chief Secretary, he described as "most serious and menacing."

We are satisfied that Sir Neville Chamberlain, the Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and Colonel Edgeworth-Johnstone, the Chief Commissioner of the Dublin Metropolitan Police, required their subordinates to furnish and did receive from their subordinate, full and exact reports as to the nature, progress, and aims of the various armed associations in Ireland. From these sources the Government had abundant material on which they could have acted many months before the leaders themselves contemplated any actual rising.

For the conduct, zeal, and loyalty of the Royal Irish Constabulary and the Dublin Metropolitan Police we have nothing but praise.

MILITARY EXONERATED

We do not attach any responsibility to the military authorities in Ireland for the rebellion or its results. As long as Ireland was under civil government those authorities had nothing to do with the suppression of sedition. Their duties were confined to securing efficiency in their own ranks, and to the promotion of recruiting, and they could only aid in the suppression of disorder when duly called on by the civil power. By the middle of 1915 it was obvious to the military authorities that their efforts in favour of recruiting were being frustrated by the hostile activities of the Sinn Fein supporters, and they made representations to the Government to that effect. The general danger of the situation was clearly pointed out to the Irish Government by the military authorities, on their own initiative, in February last, but the warning fell on unheeding ears.

In conclusion, we desire to place on record our high appreciation of the services rendered with ability and energy by our honorary secretary. For several months Mr. Grimwood Mears gave his services voluntarily to the Government in their investigation into cases of alleged German atrocities, and subsequently served as joint honorary secretary to the Committee on alleged German outrages, generally known as Lord Bryce's Committee. The experience thus gained by him has been of great advantage to your Majesty's Commissioners.

CAUSES OF THE OUTBREAK.

In dealing with the series of events which led up to the rebellion, in Ireland, the Commissioners say "the fact should be borne in mind that there is always a section of opinion in that country bitterly opposed to the British connection, and that in times of excitement this section can impose its sentiments on largely increased numbers of the people. As Mr. Birrell described it: 'The spirit of what to-day is called Sinn Feinism is mainly composed of the old hatred and distrust of the British connection, always noticeable in all classes, and in all places, varying in degree and finding different ways of expression but always there as the background of Irish politics and character.'"

The formation of the Citizen Army in 1913, while industrial strikes were in progress in Dublin it is pointed out, should have been a warning against the recent policy of permitting the indiscriminate arming of civilians in Ireland in times of turbulence and faction. On December 13, 1913, in view of information that arms were entering the province of Ulster from foreign countries, including Germany, a Proclamation was issued under the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, prohibiting the importation of arms into Ireland. In defiance of this, large quantities of arms were surreptitiously imported by night at Larne and other places, in April, 1914. Before this date other similar consignments had been seized and confiscated. It has been stated that as a matter of policy it was decided by the Government not to take proceedings against those responsible for this breach of the law. The validity of the Proclamation was afterwards questioned in an action brought by a gunsmith of Ulster against the Customs authorities, but on June 15, 1914, a majority of an Irish Court upheld its validity. Notwithstanding this decision the Irish Government decided to withdraw the Proclamation, and the withdrawal, though decided on before the outbreak of the war, was publicly notified on Aug. 5, 1914, the day after war broke out.

On Sunday, July 26, 1914, a large consignment of arms and ammunition from abroad was landed at Howth, near Dublin, for the use of the Irish Volunteers, and as in the case of the Larne landing the Government decided to take no action. Reviewing the incidents connected with the Howth landing the fatal shooting in Bachelor's Walk, and the suspension and resignation of the Assistant Commissioner of Dublin Police, Mr. W. V. Harrel, and the resignation of Sir John Ross, the Commissioners say that the resignation of Mr. Harrel was looked upon by the public in Dublin as tantamount to dismissal, and while it appears that it had no effect upon the loyalty of the Dublin Metropolitan Police, it tended to discourage the officers of that body from initiative in enforcing the law. Further, there can be no doubt (the report continues) that his dismissal tended to weaken the authority of the police, as it gave rise to the opinion amongst the more ignorant classes that in any case of disorder the Government might not support their action.

GERMANS AT WORK.

From the evidence, say the Commissioners, it is clear that the insurrection was caused by two bodies of men allied together for this purpose and known as the Irish Volunteers and the Citizen Army. It is now a matter of common notoriety that the Irish Volunteers have been in communication with the authorities in Germany and were for a long time known to be supplied with money through Irish American societies. This was so stated in public by Mr. John McNeill on Nov. 8, 1914. It was suspected long before the outbreak that some of the money came from German sources.

The report sets forth what was known of the origin and development of these two bodies and the action taken by the Irish Government in dealing with their activities. It was of paramount importance, it is said, that after the outbreak of the present war no opportunity should have been given for the drilling and arming of any body of men known to be of seditious tendency, and no other consideration should have interfered with the enforcing of this duty. It was owing to the activities of the leaders of the Sinn Fein movement that the forces of disloyalty gradually and steadily increased and undermined the initial sentiment of patriotism.

"The words Sin Fein (ourselves alone) rather describe a movement than an association, and the principal efforts of those connected with the movement before the outbreak of the war had been active opposition to any recruiting of Irishmen for the British Army and Navy, and a passive opposition to all Irish Parliamentary parties. From the fact that some leaders of the Sinn Fein movement also led the Irish Volunteers, the latter have frequently been called the Sinn Fein Volunteers, and the two expressions from the end of 1914 are synonymous. Between Aug. 5, 1914 and Dec. 5, 1914, there was no law in force prohibiting the importation of arms into Ireland. Certain warrants had been issued by the Lord Lieutenant authorising the police to seize arms, but on Dec. 5 an amendment of the Regulations under the Defence of the Realm Act empowered the police to seize arms and explosives which might be landed on the coast, an exception being made in favour of sporting shot-guns, which was, however, cancelled on Feb. 5, 1915. Nevertheless, arms and explosives continued to be smuggled into Ireland."

A flood of seditious literature was disseminated by the leaders of the Irish Volunteer Party early in the war, and certain newspapers were suppressed, but according to the statement of the Under Secretary for Ireland, action against the seditious Press was not very consistently taken, and prominent members of the Irish Parliamentary Party were strongly against newspaper suppression.

"By the end of March, 1915, the Irish Volunteers do not appear to have increased much in numbers, although they had acquired more arms. On March 16, 1915, the Defence of the Realm Act, No. 2, was passed, by which any British subject could claim the right to trial by jury for an offence against the Defence of the Realm regulations, and this Act to a great extent hampered the Irish Executive in dealing with cases of sedition in Ireland. Insufficient attention appears to have been paid to the state of affairs in Ireland in both Houses of Parliament.

"Throughout the whole of the remainder of the year 1915 the Irish Volunteer party were active in their efforts to encourage sedition. Seditious papers were published, pamphlets of a violent tone issued and circulated, paid organisers were sent throughout the country to enrol and drill volunteer recruits, and the leaders themselves were active in attending anti-recruiting meetings, at which disloyal speeches were openly made. A considerable number of the younger members of the priesthood in certain districts joined in the movement, and schoolmasters who were followers of the Sinn Fein movement disseminated treason amongst the younger people through the medium of the Irish language."

Major Price in his evidence says:

One unfortunate thing which hindered us a good deal was the attitude of the official Nationalist party and their Press. Whenever General Friend did anything strong in the way of suppressing or deporting these men (the organisers) from Ireland they at once deprecated it, and said it was a monstrous thing to turn a man out of Ireland.

Irishmen (remark the Commissioners) no doubt appreciate the maintenance of order, but they appear to have an inveterate prejudice against the punishment of disorder.

So seditious had the country become during 1915 that juries in Dublin and magistrates in various parts of the country—through fear or favour—could not be trusted to give decisions in accordance with the evidence. The only tribunals which could be relied upon at this time were those presided over by resident magistrates in Dublin or Belfast, who had no power to impose a greater sentence than six month's hard labour.

MR. BIRRELL'S KNOWLEDGE.

The question of the application of compulsory service gave a great stimulus to the Irish Volunteer movement in the autumn of 1915, and shortly before the recent outbreak the number of Irish Volunteers was estimated by the police authorities to be 15,000, armed with over 1,800 rifles, and about the same number of shot guns and pistols.

Throughout the whole of the year 1915 (the report states) Ireland was in a state of great prosperity, so that Irish discontent could hardly be attributed to economic conditions, except that the housing conditions of the working classes in the city of Dublin might have accounted for an underlying sense of dissatisfaction with existing authority.

In the meantime the volunteers were steadily drilled and practised military manoeuvres (by day and night. Ambulance classes were formed in imitation of a similar organisation in Ulster formed by the Ulster Volunteers. In Dublin the the Irish Volunteers held officers' training schools and carried out night attacks, and some manoeuvres took place in the middle of the city and in the neighbourhood of the Castle.

During this period the National or Redmondite Volunteers had sunk into almost complete stagnation and towards the close of the year 1915 the large, armed and drilled forces in the provinces of Leinster Munster, and Connaught—excluding soldiers—were the Irish Volunteers.

The Commissioners refer to confidential reports from the Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary and the Chief Commissioner of the Dublin Metropolitan Police to show that even before the outbreak of war and during the war full knowledge of the existing state of affairs was supplied to the Under-Secretary, and through him to the Chief Secretary. Reference is also made to the warnings given by Lord Midleton.

Official reports are reprinted as to warnings given as to the daily growing strength of the Sinn Feiners and the receipt of money from America.

UNDER-SECRETARY'S WARNING.

On Dec. 18, 1915, a letter was sent by the Under-Secretary to the Chief Secretary, of which the following passage is an extract:

"What is Redmond up to with his comparisons between Ireland and Great Britain in the matters of police and crime? He knows, or should know, after what Dillon wrote to him over a month ago in the enclosed 'confidential' letter and repeated verbally on 3rd inst. The present situation in Ireland is very serious and menacing. He knows, or should know, that the enrolled strength of the Sinn Fein Volunteers has increased by a couple of thousand active members in the last two months to a total of some 13,500, and each group of these is a centre of revolutionary propaganda. He knows, or should, know, that efforts are being made to get arms for the support of this propaganda—that the Irish Volunteers have already some 2,500 rifles, that they have their eyes on the 10,000 in the hands of the supine National Volunteers, and that they are endeavouring to supplement their rifles with shot guns, revolvers, and pistols New measures possibly requiring additional police at the ports will be required to counter these attempts, and unless in other matters we keep these revolutionaries under observation, we shall not be in a position to deal with the outbreak, which we hope will not occur, but which undoubtedly will follow any attempt to enforce conscription, or, even if there is no such attempt, might take place as a result of continual unsuccess of the British arms."

As a consequence of public meetings held by the Irish Volunteers in April last, the Chief Commissioner made a report to the Under-Secretary, and that document (says the report) shows clearly the view that Colonel Ergewoth Johnstone took of the situation:

These recruiting meetings are a very undesirable development, and are, I think, causing both annoyance and uneasiness amongst loyal citizens. . . . The Sinn Fein party are gaining in numbers, in equipment, in discipline, and in confidence, and I think drastic action should be taken to limit their activities. The longer this is postponed the more difficult it will be to carry it out."

This report reached the Under-Secretary on April 10, who wrote on it. "Chief Secretary and the Lord-Lieutenant to see the Chief Commissioner's minute." On the 12th the Chief Secretary wrote upon it, "Requires careful consideration. Is it thought practicable to undertake a policy of disarmament, and, if so, within what limits, if any, can such a policy be circumscribed?" Upon the same day the Lord-Lieutenant wrote up it, "This is a difficult point; could the disarming be satisfactorily effected?" No answer to the minute was returned to the Royal Irish Constabulary, and the file did not find its way back to the Inspector-General until May 24.

CAREFUL PLANNING.

Mention is made that the authorities had warning on April 1. that a ship had left Germany for Ireland on April 12, accompanied by two German submarines, but there was a caution about the accuracy of the news. It was clear, says the report, that he leaders of the rebellion expected the arrival of the ship, since emissaries of the Irish Volunteers were sent to meet it. The vessel, however, and Sir Roger Casement appeared to have arrived a little sooner than was expected

In the evening of April 22 it was known to the authorities that the man arrested was Sir Roger Casement. A conference was held at Dublin Castle on the same evening. The abandonmen: of the parade of the volunteers for Sunday was then known. No movements of the volunteers took place on that day. A report was received on Sunday afternoon that there had been a robbery under arms at about eight o'clock a.m. of 250lb of gelignite from quarries a few miles south-west of Dublin, and that it was believed the stolen material, or part of it, had been taken to Liberty Hall. It was eventually decided that the proper course was to arrest all the leaders of the movement, there being by this time clear evidence of their 'hostile association," but it was agreed that before this could be safely done military preparations sufficient to overawe armed opposition should be secured.

Early in the morning of April 24 the Chief Secretary's concurrence with the proposed arrest and internment in England of the hostile leaders was asked for and obtained, but before any further effective steps could be taken the insurrection had broken out, and by noon many portions of the city of Dublin had been simultaneously occupied by rebellious armed forces.

There is no doubt concludes the report, the outbreak had been carefully planned beforehand. A pocket-book discovered upon one of the rebels who took part in the rising in Wexford contained a list of the places actually seized in Dublin when the outbreak occurred.

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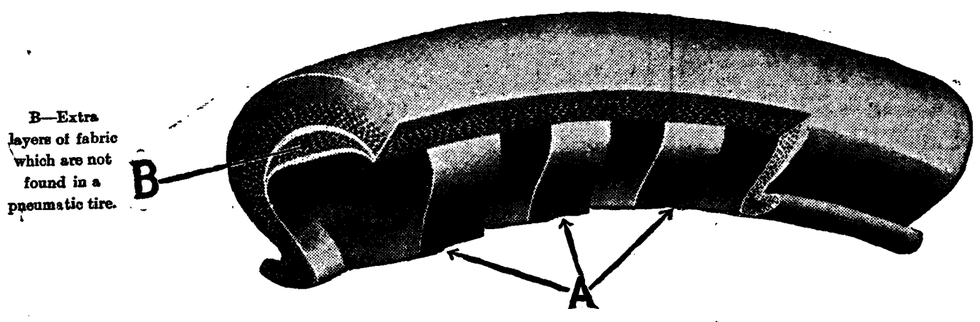

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